The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 10,708.—VOL. LXVI. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1872. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st August, at Belvedere, Port Macquarie, the wife of WILLIAM JENNY NEILD, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Surry Hills, the wife of JOHN WILLIAM HIGWOOD, of a son.

At her residence, Goulburn, the wife of J. W. STAMFORD, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th of August, at St. James's, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, JAMES, son of LUKE SAUNDERS, of Tambaroora, to EILEN MARY, third daughter of MICHAEL DARCY, of King's County, Ireland.

On the 10th instant, at the Baptist Chapel, Newtown, by the Rev. George Sheppard, FREDERICK JOHN AUGUSTUS, youngest son of CHARLES MAJOR FALLICK, Esq., of Goulburn, to ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM MILLARD, of Newtown Road. The first marriage in the chapel.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
BANGALORE,
2063 tons, 500 horse-power,
G. C. Burne, commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE
with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 8th October, 1872, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 1 p.m. on the 5th, and specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 7th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 9th September, 1872.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Governor Blackall, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES.—Saloon at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, on or about 21st instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Thursday, at 11, and Coonanbara, Saturday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, *to-morrow afternoon*, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer early.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Steamer early.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—City of Melbourne, Saturday, at noon.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above Ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO CLEVELAND BAY.
CHARTERS TOWERS GOLD-FIELDS.
The A. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
CITY OF MELBOURNE,
Frank Moore, Commander,
will be dispatched for the above port on
SATURDAY, at NOON.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY MORNING, at half-past 9, the MAITLAND.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, MONDAY NIGHT, at 10.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for Nambucca River (to be transhipped).—The DIAMANTINA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 9.
TO TAREE, MANNING, direct.—The FIRE KING, MONDAY, at noon.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.
The Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company's Steamship NEW ENGLAND will leave the Company's Wharf, at the foot of King-street, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m.
Has unrivalled accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers at the lowest rates.
For RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE, SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, THIS NIGHT, at 8 p.m.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the Steamship
MACEDON,
TO-MORROW, Friday, September 13th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
FARES:

Saloon	£3	0	0
Ditto, Return	5	10	0
Steerage	1	10	0

THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessel, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the STEAMSHIP
YOU YANGS,
TO-MORROW, Friday, September 13th,
at 5 o'clock p.m.
FARES:

Saloon	10s	
Steerage	5s	

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO CLEVELAND BAY.
CHARTER TOWERS DIGGINGS.
REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.
The LORD ASHLEY S. S.,
the fastest boat on the line, will sail on or about MONDAY next, the 16th.
D. LITTLE,
62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—S. S. CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 10 a.m.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER, ALCHYMIST, Saturday Morning, 9.30. From foot of King-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, Thomas Barnet, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and a large portion of her light freight engaged and down, will have quick dispatch.
Has superior saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Barnet, on board, Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For February Sales.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship PATRIARCH, 1339 tons register, G. H. Pile, commander, having a large portion of her dead weight engaged, will sail as above.
Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's superior saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain PILE, or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—FOR THE FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—The clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1047 tons register, having a large portion of her dead weight on board, and engagements made for wool and light freight, will meet with quick dispatch.
For Freight or passage apply to Captain Louttit, on board, at Circular Quay.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.; or
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—TO CATCH THE FEBRUARY SALES.
The splendid new clipper ship
HALLOWE'EN,
A 1 special survey, 920 tons register,
James Watt, commander.
This magnificent yacht-like clipper will have immediate dispatch, and leaving here on or about 5th November, will have ample time to catch the February Wool Sales, having just completed her first voyage, one of the fastest passages on record, in 67 days.
Wool received at Talbet's.
For freight apply to Captain WATT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG, FRIDAY, 9 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE, FRIDAY, 9 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, FRIDAY, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, TATHRA, EDEN, TUESDAY, 9 a.m.
MORUYA, FRIDAY, 20th instant.

WOGONGA DIGGINGS.
A Steamer will leave the Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, TO-MORROW, at 9 A.M., for BATEMAN'S BAY Wharf, being the nearest place for the Wogonga Diggings.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS—EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN—FROM FOOT OF KING-STREET DAILY, AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
FROM PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15.
FROM PARRAMATTA—6.50, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
FROM HUNTER'S HILL.—8.15, 9, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 p.m.
Fares at lowest rates.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE FERRY.—Steamer WOMBAH leaves—
Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7
Lane Cove, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.
SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.
Lane Cove, 10 p.m.
SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6
Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5.

NOTICE.
The Balmain and Five Dock PUNT and FERRY BOAT plies daily, from sunrise until 7 p.m. Passengers fares, one penny.
CHAS. ABERCROMBIE, Lessee.
Five Dock, 11th September, 1872.

FOR THE FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
FOR WOOL AND LIGHT FREIGHT.
For LONDON, the clipper Barque,
SCHIEHALLION,
602 tons register, A1 at Lloyds, John Levack, master.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.
For the February Wool Sales.
The magnificent iron clipper ship
PENTHESILEA,
AA 1 at Lloyd's for 20 years, W. Read, commander.
*** This vessel sailed from Melbourne, on 10th instant, and, being in ballast, will receive cargo immediately on arrival. DEAD WEIGHT can NOW be received at the Cosmopolitan (late Macnamara's) Wharf.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.
Messrs. MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S Line of Passenger Ships from Melbourne to London.
The renowned clipper ship NORFOLK, 1100 tons, John Cumming, commander, will sail from Melbourne for London, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September.
The accommodations of this fine ship are unsurpassed—cabins are lofty and unusually comfortable—and the dietary scales are most liberal.
Saloon (including cabin furniture), £50.
'Tween decks (£16 and upwards).
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The A1 British ship PEERESS, 1100 tons,
W. H. Norris, Esq., commander,
will be dispatched on or about 26th September.
For light freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.—The clipper British ship,
JULIET, 1800 tons,
W. H. Dugnid, Esq., commander, will be dispatched on or about the 17th September. Has splendid accommodation for passengers.
For passage or light freight, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct, the Clipper Ship ROYAL EDWARD, 1508 tons register,
Captain JOHN SHAW,
will be dispatched from Sydney about 10th September.
For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register,
Captain Thomas Stimson.
This regular trader will be dispatched 18th September. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, New Caledonia.—The favourite clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY, A. Geach, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

FOR LEVUKA and TAVIUNI, FIJI.—The clipper brig SCOTSMAN, *350 tons*, George Hamilton, commander, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
Has very superior accommodation for passengers.
T. and J. SKINNER,
15, Macquarie-place.

FOR LEVUKA AND TAVIUNI, FIJI.
☞ The clipper Brigantine SARAH PILE, Skinner, master, will be dispatched about 14th INSTANT. Intending shippers must make arrangements AT ONCE.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Market Wharf; or R. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

FOR NORMANTON, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, direct.
The clipper Brigantine HANNAH BROOMFIELD will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain SYKES, on board, at Market Wharf; or
JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TOWNSVILLE, CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper schooner
SUSANNAH BOOTH,
J. L. Clulow, commander,
having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will Sail NEXT WEEK.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The fine clipper schooner AU REVOIR, Firth, master, at Market Wharf, sails early. Has room for light goods or powder, if shipped at once.
For freight apply to R. GRANT, Customs-buildings; or Captain on board.

FOR BRISBANE direct.—The clipper schooner LISMORE, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. C. B. BOND; or W. LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

GIPSY, for Twofold Bay, Tathra, Wogonga, if sufficient inducement offer, Thursday, 12th. Victoria Wharf.

MYALL, Schooner, for Booral Wharf, PORT STEPHENS, on FRIDAY. Broomfield and Whitaker.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner Commerce, now receiving cargo, Wright's Wharf.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES ex Schooner COMMERCE, now discharging at Wright's Wharf.—Please take delivery of maize at once, as ship will not be responsible after landing.

SHIP HALLOWE'EN, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass entries at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
The ship will not be responsible for any goods after they have been landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained, at the office of the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP HALLOWE'EN, from London.—Captain WATT will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

CHARTERS.—SHIPS wanted, for San Francisco, Valparaiso, and ports on West Coast. Apply to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Macquarie-place.

CHARTERS.—SHIPS wanted, to load coal for Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghai, and Valparaiso.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

CHARTERS.—☞ Wanted, TONNAGE for the conveyance of COALS to MARYBOROUGH.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FREIGHT or CHARTER, ketch CONFIDENCE, 60 tons. D. DONOVAN, Erskine-street.

THE A 1 clipper Barque INVERARY, 285 tons register, is open for Freight or Charter to any port. Apply to Captain THOS. HUTTON, on board.

FIRST-CLASS SHIP wanted, to load for LONDON. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE. Barque FORWARD. ROBERT CHADWICK, Liverpool-street Steam Saw-mills.

FOR SALE, BARQUE, carrying 400 tons, in first-class order, very stanch, well found; also BRIG, 320 tons burthen on 12 feet water, A1.
Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR SALE, Barque MELROSE, 285 tons, now discharging a cargo without a stain, at Campbell's Wharf; coppered October, 1871.
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, Brigantine HELEN, 165 tons register, carries 120,000 feet timber, or 250 tons of coal. In first-class order.
P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.
To meet the increasing demand for the Survey of Mineral Leases in this colony it has been determined that a Special MEETING of the BOARD OF EXAMINERS, appointed for granting licenses to survey Crown Lands, shall be held on MONDAY, the 7th October next, at the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.
For the information of candidates, the usual circular issued to applicants for examination is appended.
Licensed Surveyors whose names are included in the list of those eligible for employment, as published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 23rd January last, are requested to forward their addresses to the Surveyor-General.
(Signed) P. F. ADAMS.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Sydney, 28th August, 1872.

[CIRCULAR.]
Qualifications necessary for each Candidate for Examination for a License as a Surveyor.
Each candidate, before entering upon his examination for a license as a surveyor, is required to produce to the Board a certificate from a qualified surveyor as to his term of service and general experience in field duties, and his competency to undertake surveys on his own responsibility. Such term of service must extend over a period of not less than two years. Each candidate is also required to produce his original field-books, plans plotted therefrom, and a specimen of drawing. Candidates will be examined in mensuration, the elements of geometry, plane trigonometry with use of logarithms, levelling, calculation of areas, description-writing, and the uses and adjustments of the theodolite and level.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Sydney, 28th August, 1872.

NOTE.—An examination fee of £5 must be paid to the Accountant of the Surveyor-General's Department, previously to examination.
For the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, the original field notes and plot are required, and no transcript of notes or copy of plot will be accepted.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.
The Twelfth Annual MEETING of the Sydney Ragged Schools will be held at the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY, 16th instant.
The chair will be taken by JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., at 8 o'clock.
A number of Children from the several Schools will be present and examined.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

BALMAIN Masonic Lodge, No. 868, E. C.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, 8 sharp.

MASONIC LODGE, Newton Kilwinning, 378, S.C.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30, Initiations.

MASONIC.—Provincial Grand Lodge, Scottish Constitution.—The regular Quarterly Communication of the above P. G. Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, Friday, at half-past 7.
Officers and members, together with Masters and Wardens, are requested to be in attendance.
NICHOLAS WEEKES,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

ST. LEONARDS' L. O. L., No. 56, MEETS TO-MORROW NIGHT, Friday, at 8. By order W.M.

NO. 50 LATIMER L. O. L.—The regular Monthly MEETING of the above Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, in St. Michael's Schoolroom, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills. By order of the W. M. J. T. AYRES, Hon. Sec.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE DIVISION, No. 62, DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE, meets every THURSDAY EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at half-past 7 o'clock. M. L. CAVILL, R.S.

BRUNSWICK L. O. LODGE, No. 37.—Regular Monthly MEETING in the Lodge-room, Clarke's Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30 sharp prompt. W. C. Wearne, Sec.

NO. 64 L. O. L. will hold their Monthly MEETING in the Temperance Hall, Newtown, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 12, 1872, at 7.30 p.m.

NO. 8, BOYNE (Branch) of the Extended Order of Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, will meet THIS EVENING, at half-past 7, in the Methodist Chapel, Myrtle-street, Darlington. All the members are requested to attend. Business of importance. By order.
F. M. HARVIE, President.

NO. 9 L. O. L.—Regular Monthly MEETING will be held in the Schoolroom, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m.
S. W. DREW, Secretary.

EAST SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the Members will be held at the Council Chambers, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Notice has been given of the intention to propose that the annual subscription be increased.
H. T. WEBSTER, Hon. Secretary.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INVERELL TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited), will be held at the offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 a.m., to consider the Deed of Settlement.
SANDEMAN and BINNY, 132, Pitt-street.

BROADWATER TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Town Hall, Brisbane, on TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1872, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing directors and auditors.
Intending candidates for above offices must send in their names to the Secretary seven clear days before the meeting.
Shareholders residing out of Brisbane can vote by proxy.
HENRY J. OXLEY,
Secretary.

GLOBE GOLD MINING AND CRUSHING CO.—The MEETINGS of the above Company advertised to be held THIS DAY, at noon, will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. instead, to suit the convenience of shareholders.
By order of the Board,
H. A. THOMPSON,
Secretary.
12th September, 130, Pitt-street.

GRICE and WILLIAMS'S 8-ACRE LEASE, Wattle Flat.—Shareholders in the above Promoters' Company are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Tidswell's Great Britain Hotel, corner King and George streets. Business: To appoint officers, &c. H. LOVETT and CO.

INDEPENDENT No. 2 QUARTZ M. CO.—Shareholders are invited to meet. Vide HERALD.

JUST-IN-TIME G. M. CO., Maitland Bar.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Temperance Hall, on FRIDAY next, the 13th instant, at five (5) o'clock p.m., for the final consideration of the deed of settlement, the election of directors and auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN BURTON, Legal Manager.

PERSEVERANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited),
BURRANGONG REEF, near YOUNG.
A Special General MEETING of the shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th September, at 4 30 p.m., at the office of the Company, 359, George-street, to consider the present position and prospects of the Company.
By order of the Board,
JOHN T. HOBBS, Legal Manager.
Sydney, September 6, 1872.

STAR OF THE WEST GOLD MINING COMPANY, Wyagdon.
A General MEETING of Shareholders will be held in Board Room, Greville's Chambers, THIS DAY, Thursday, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, to adopt Deed of Settlement.
JOHN HURLEY, Manager.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES G. M. COMPANY, IRONBARKS.
A MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., at Gannon's Oxford Hotel, King-street.
Business:—1. To consider and approve Deed of Settlement. 2. To confirm election of directors. 3. To consider propriety of bringing Company under Mining Partnership Act; and other business.
FREDK. CURTISS, Hon. Sec.

TRAFALGAR GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Little River, Grafton.
A Special MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Temperance Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance.
GEORGE HART, Legal Manager.

WASHINGTON GOLD MINING (Promoters') COMPANY, Ironbarks.—A MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Tidswell's, Great Britain Hotel, corner of George and King streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock. Business: Election of Directors and Trustees. W. H. HICKS, Hon. Secretary.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Newtown.—The Rev. J. MARTIN, B.A., will PREACH in the above Church, (kindly lent for the occasion), THIS EVENING, at 7.30.
Collection on behalf of the Building Fund of the Baptist Church, Newtown.

NEWTOWN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. J. MARTIN, B.A., of Melbourne, will preach THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Collection on behalf of the building fund of the Baptist Church, Newtown.

UNITARIAN CHURCH. — BUILDING COMMITTEE, 7.30 p.m. J. AARON, Hon. Secretary.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Public MEETING, in Prince-street Chapel, THIS EVENING. Addresses by the Revs. J. Nettleton, F. Tait, W. T. Rabone, and the ministers of the circuit, at 7.30.

LECTURES.

TOWN HALL, PITT-STREET, REDFERN.
A LECTURE on "American Machinery and Implements," illustrated by models and diagrams, will be given in the above Hall, by Mr. P. GIBSON, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when the ratepayers and residents of Redfern are respectfully invited to be present. Admission free.
By order of the Mayor,
W. S. WARDROP, C. C.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 BATTERY V. ARTILLERY.—Garrison Gun Drill, This Evening, at 7.30. F. FAHEY, Captain.

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Garrison Gun DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Mrs. Macquarie's battery. 7.30. Anderson.

NO. 2 BATTERY CARBINE CLUB.—Shooting for Prizes; 2nd Match for the Medal; and Match with No. 7 Battery, on SATURDAY next, Paddington Range.
J. J. WADDELL, Hon. Secretary.

5 BATTERY V. A.—Fall in, WITH CARBINES, at Military Stores, TO-NIGHT. General practice for the Carbine Club on Saturday next. Ammunition can be procured on the Range. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Capt.

7 BATTERY, V.A.—Gun DRILL, Dawes Point 8 p.m.
Carbine Club Committee meet after drill.
B. C. BOAKE, Captain.

NO. 9 V. A.—GUN DRILL, Victoria Barracks, TO-NIGHT, 7.30. Issue of bushies after drill. F. Wells.

NO. 6 COMPANY.—Shooting on Saturday, 2.15. Ammunition to be had Q.M.S. Osgood, half-price.

TECHNICAL MILITARY SCHOOL.—The MEETINGS for Instruction will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7.30, Victoria Barracks.
T. HODGSON,
Lieutenant, Superintendent.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS WANTED.—Highest price given, by M. Fitzpatrick, 100, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Volunteer LAND ORDERS. W. W. Billyard, 32, Hunter-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is established at CHARTERS TOWERS, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 5th September.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, DANIEL FOLEY ROBERTS and GRAHAM LLOYD HART, carrying on business as Solicitors, &c., Queen-street, Brisbane, under the style of "Roberts and Hart," was DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on thirty-first day of August last.
The business will in future be carried on by Mr. ROBERTS.
Dated at Brisbane, this fifth day of September, 1872.
DANIEL F. ROBERTS,
GRAHAM L. HART.
Witness—ROBT. LITTLE, Solicitor, Brisbane.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
I have this day admitted my brother, Mr. CHARLES DE B. DELOITTE, as a PARTNER in the business carried on by me, at No. 3, Spring-street, which will in future be conducted under the style of
DELOITTE, BROTHERS.
W. H. DELOITTE.
Sydney, 2nd September, 1872.

NOTICE.—I have this day assigned over to my Brother, Mr. CHARLES FATTORINI, late of Queensland, the whole of my business as a Stock and Share Broker (except the floating as Broker of the Lion Reef Gold Mining Company and the Currajong Gold Mining Company), and I now cease to have any connection with or interest in the firm, which will be carried on as usual, under the same name or style, by my Brother.
Dated this 31st day of August, 1872.
E. L. D. FATTORINI,
Trading as FATTORINI and CO.,
Stock and Share Brokers.

PARTNERSHIP.—In reference to the above, the undersigned is desirous of taking a Gentleman into Partnership with him, and will be glad to receive communications from parties willing to join him; such communications will be considered strictly private and confidential.
C. L. D. FATTORINI,
175, Pitt-street.

CAUTION.
In the matter of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 28 Vic. 9.
It having come to our knowledge that, owing to the large and increasing demand for this article, a spurious imitation has been lately imported into this market, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we are prepared to take legal proceedings under the above cited Act, against any person or persons procuring, selling, or exposing for sale such counterfeit.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN and other Mineral Ores, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their Agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., 155, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCERS.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg permission to inform you that I have returned from San Francisco with largely extended powers on behalf of Messrs. J. C. MERRILL and CO., of that city, and am ready to afford every information and facility for the greater development of the WOOL TRADE between the respective continents.
The immense advantage in price and prompt returns, which the American market offers as compared to the Home trade, have been realized upon a few experimental shipments made last year under my selection, and to these I have permission to refer. The peculiarities of the requirements of the woollen houses in the States have but to be met by proper selection here, and a large profit is inevitable.
I am authorised to purchase an interest and make liberal advances upon consignments of greasy wools, and it will afford me much pleasure to at once open up correspondence with any growers desirous of testing the American market with a portion or the whole of their clip.
I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
HARRY A. GILLIAT.
References: BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street, Sydney.
123, Pitt-street North, Sydney, July 29, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Melrose Cargo of New Teas.
The SALE will COMMENCE THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock prompt. Buyers are requested to be punctual in attendance.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.,
Auctioneers.
City Mart, September 12, 1872.

NOTICE.—To the Labouring Men about the Wharfs.—Resolution passed, that wages time commences from time of hire up to leaving work. Wages for night work one shilling and sixpence per hour.

TIN.—We have made arrangements for the Shipment of Tin and Tin Ore on account of several of the mining companies, to the consignment of our friends in London, Messrs. H. G. Ashhurst and Co., Fenchurch-street, and will be glad to undertake the same business for others. We have shipped and are shipping considerable quantities. We will make liberal CASH ADVANCES on shipment, either here or in Brisbane, on favourable terms.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Sydney.
Agents for—
The Ruby Tin Mining Company
Ruby Creek ditto ditto
Glen Innes ditto ditto
Glen Lode ditto ditto
Champion ditto ditto
Hand and Band ditto ditto.

TO MINING SPECULATORS.—Mr. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, of Newcastle, who has had many years' experience in mining of different kinds, and who has lately spent upwards of three months in the district of New England, is about to proceed to Tenterfield and Inverell, and will be happy to report on tin and other mines. Communications addressed care of Mr. J. F. BURNS, Lloyd's-chambers, will be promptly attended to.

BUSHMAN'S HOME.—This institution is now open to receive Boarders,
No. 252, Castlereagh-street.
Terms, 16s per week.

T. K. COUGHLAN,
Legal Manager and Accountant,
400, George-street,
is prepared to take the Legal Managership or Auditing of the accounts of public companies, and to open the books of private firms, and give lessons in book-keeping. Single or double entry.

NOTICE.—TO THE INHABITANTS of BONDI, and the Public generally.—To prevent misunderstanding, the fares on and after Monday next, the 16th instant, to and from Botany-street, at the junction of the Bondi Road, will be Sixpence. By order of the Board.
JOHN O'DOWD, Manager of the W. and W. U. O. Co.

TO THE RESIDENTS of DARLINGHURST and MILLER'S POINT.—On and after MONDAY next, the line of road per Emulator Omnibus will be by Pitt and Argyle streets to Miller's Point. J. and T. HARRISON.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS—ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.—The Committee of the Sydney Ragged Schools being compelled to deliver up the premises in Sussex-street, now occupied as a school, and having been unable to procure suitable accommodation, have secured a piece of land in the immediate vicinity of the present school, and intend to build at once a commodious Schoolroom, tenders for which have been accepted, and they now earnestly and confidently appeal to the public for £350 to enable them to complete the building without trenching in any way upon the limited resources of the Institution.
Hundreds of children have passed through these schools, and many are now occupying useful positions in society, who would in all probability—had not these schools been available—have grown up in utter ignorance and vice.
The number of Children on roll on 1st September .. 361
The average daily attendance during last month—irrespective of Sunday schools 187
Contributions will please be forwarded to the undersigned.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer, HERALD Office.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Sec., 267, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
A First Account Current and Plan of Distribution, showing a Dividend of 9s in the £ upon concurrent proofs, and 20s in £ upon two preferent proofs, in the estate of WILLIAM HENRY MATTHEWS, of Rylstone, Storekeeper, No. 11,031, lies for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of September, 1872, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

GOLD. GOLD. GOLD.
EXCELSIOR LEASE, SARGEANT'S REEF, HILL END.
NOTICE.—I hereby caution the Public against purchasing, or in any way dealing with two full shares in the above lease, one share of which has been advertised for sale by Mr. Francis Fahey, of Bridge-street, Auctioneer, he having no authority from me to sell the same. The said shares were left by me with Mr. Fahey to secure the repayment of an advance of £75 and interest, which amount has been tendered by me to Mr. Fahey.
RICHARD EGAN LEE.
10th September, 1872.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!
EXCELSIOR LEASE, HILL END.
I respectfully wish to inform the public that, in reference to an advertisement in this day's HERALD, purporting to be signed by Mr. RICHARD EGAN LEE, warning the public against purchasing a share or shares in the above mine, as he never gave me any instructions to sell the said shares. I hereby publish the following agreement made and entered into by the said Richard Egan Lee with me on the 5th instant:—
FORM OF AGREEMENT.
True copy of said note.
I have, this day, sold to Francis Fahey, of Sydney, my right, title, and interest in and to my two full shares, being one-fifth of the whole claims, consisting of 8-acre lease, known as the Excelsior claim, Hill End, Sargeant's Reef, for the sum of sixty pounds sterling.
Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1872.
(Signed) R. E. LEE.
Witness—JAMES METHER.
Also, a regular transfer made out in my favour, signed by Richard Egan Lee, and witnessed by a Mr. Congrove, a particular friend of Mr. Lee's, which said transfer I forwarded to the Registry Office, at Hill End, and I now hold the regular registration copy from that office.
FRANCIS FAHEY, 11, Bridge-street.
Sydney, 11th September, 1872.

BLAIR HILL TIN MINING COMPANY.
Shareholders are requested to sign the Deed of Settlement and receive their scrip, at the Office of the Company, Lloyd's-chambers.
SAML. THOMPSON,
Manager.
12th September, 1872.

VICEROY GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Shareholders are requested to sign the Deed of Settlement, and receive their scrip at the Office of the Company, Lloyd's-chambers.
SAML. THOMPSON,
Manager.

QUEEN VICTORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Shareholders are requested to call at the office to receive their Scrip and sign deed of settlement.
DAVID COHEN, Manager.
165, Pitt-street, Sydney, 10th September, 1872.

THE UNION GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).
SHAREHOLDERS are requested to CALL at the office to sign the Deed and receive their Scrip.
W. H. DELOITTE,
Legal Manager.
3, Spring-street, Sydney,
9th September, 1872.

ANSWERS to the following Questions Required.—What year the 50th Regiment arrived in New South Wales? and the name of the Governor acting at that time?

EDUCATIONAL.

A THOROUGH business Handwriting or Bookkeeping taught in a few lessons to persons of any age. Lessons at any hour. Youths prepared for offices or Civil Service Examinations. Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master to the Sydney Grammar School, 241, Castlereagh-street Established in Sydney eleven years. Highest references.

EDUCATIONAL.
A first-class Classical and Commercial Boarding School being urgently required in this city, gentlemen competent and willing to undertake and

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th September, 1872.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Holders of the undermentioned Debentures of the Government of New South Wales are hereby informed that, unless it be notified to the Colonial Treasurer, on or before the 1st of October next, that they wish the Principal paid in Sydney, arrangements will be made for the retirement of these securities when they become due, in London only:—

Debentures issued under the Act 16 Victoria No. 39.
(Loan to the Sydney Railway Company),—
Nos. 1 to 29 inclusive, of £1000 each, due 28th February, 1873.
Debentures issued under the Act 20 Victoria No. 33.
Series T of £100 each,—
Nos. 1 to 250 inclusive, due 1st January, 1873.
Series U of £500 each,—
Nos. 1 to 160 inclusive, due 1st January, 1873.

W. R. PIDDINGTON.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th September, 1872

TENDERS.—TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—(Payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London.)—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 24th September instant, from persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any portion of Government Debentures amounting to the sum of Four Hundred and Six Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds, to be issued under authority of the Act 36 Victoria No. 2, subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each Tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. The price tendered must be for the principal sum of the Debentures.

3. In the event of equivalent Tenders being received, in excess of the Debentures for disposal, a pro rata distribution will be made.

4. If the Tender be accepted, Debentures for such amounts as may be required, will be issued in sums of £100, £500, and £1000 each, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the Debentures issued.

5. The principal sum will be payable on the 1st July, 1902, either in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st January, 1902, of the place at which it is intended to present the Debentures for the payment of such principal.

6. The Debentures will be dated 2nd September, 1872. The interest will commence on 1st October, 1872, and the amount of such interest for the quarter ending 31st December, 1872, will be payable either in Sydney or Melbourne—and after that date, half-yearly, either in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at the option of the holder—provided that the place at which the payment of interest is to be made after 1st January, 1873, be endorsed on the Debentures; any change that it may be desired to make in this respect being previously registered and endorsed on the Debentures, at the Treasury in Sydney, or at the Office of the Banking Agents in Melbourne or London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

7. The Debentures will be transferable by delivery.

8. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash on the 1st of October, 1872, on which day the Debentures will be deliverable.

W. R. PIDDINGTON.

Crown Lands Office, Adelaide,
11th September, 1872.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of a CUTTER YACHT, from forty to fifty tons register, will be received at this office, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 19th instant. Persons tendering are requested to give full particulars respecting age, build, where built, rigging, and general outfit, whether coppered, and when ready for a voyage. Envelope should be marked "Tender for vessel."

A. REYNOLDS, Commissioner.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Photos. 5s dozen. YATES, 432, George-st., 3 doors from Royal Hotel.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. C. Edwards, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned Practical Assayer.
W. TWEMLOW, 295, George-street, Sydney.

BEWARE of FIRE.—JOHN BEECH, Chimney Sweep, 148, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

CHARLES W. KEELE, Stock and Share Broker, Mining Agent, 319, George-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails, cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st.

COPPERWORK of every description manufactured by W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st., 6 doors from Erskine-st.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, tuned and repaired. 235, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma 1836). NOTICE.—We have but one surgery, 178, Pitt-street, second door from King-street. Number on the window.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.—W. R. BEECH, the Original Master Chimney Sweep, 239, Macquarie-street.

GRAHAM LLOYD HART,
Solicitor,
Town Hall, Brisbane, Queensland.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. A. GODFREY, Solicitor, Conveyancer, and Proctor, Ravenswood and Charters' Towers, Queensland.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square. THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless Extractions by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

NOTICE.—For inimitable Artificial TEETH, or to have any operation in Dentistry painlessly performed in a proper manner, apply to Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, No. 20, Wynyard-square. Hours, 10 till 4 daily.

RENTS and Debts collected, Tradesmen's Accounts kept; terms moderate. J. H., Pierce, William-st.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS posted up daily, accounts collected, &c. C. H. E., Dover House, Clarence-street.

TO BAKERS.—Confectioners' Ovens Built and Repaired. J. BEAUCHAMP, 156, Castlereagh-street.

THOMAS DAWSON,
Share Broker
and
Mining Agent,
434, George-street, Sydney, three doors from Royal Hotel.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-drie Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR. GRAIN. OATMEAL.
The undersigned have consignments on hand of
ADELAIDE FLOUR—Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Dunn's superfine
Bowman's superfine
Duffield's fine
Dunn's fine
Duffield's household.
ADELAIDE WHEAT
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and FLOUR on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

PURE PORK SAUSAGES, equal to Epping, and prime Poultry, selected for table. H. Cummins, Bridge-st.

VINEGAR, of first-rate quality. Australian Vinegar Works, Wattle-street, Sydney. D. J. MONK.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES Hotel-keepers, Clubs, &c.—EXTRACT OF MEAT, for the immediate production of soups, gravies, broths, &c., imparts a delicious flavour which cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of cooking, and is at once palatable and nutritious. Prepared by ROBERTSON, BROTHERS, Baffle Creek, Queensland. Agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

INDIAN Pickles, assorted Chutney, Bengal and Curry Powder, Paste, &c. J. M. HASMOT, 153, Pitt-st.

PRIME Well-saved Lucerne HAY, 4s 6d per cwt. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

TENDERS.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COAL SUPPLY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1872, from parties willing to contract for the supply, at Newcastle and Sydney, of such quantities of Steam COAL as may be required by this Company until 31st December, 1873.

Tenders to state price for best screened, unscreened, and small Coal respectively, and to contain information respecting facilities for berthing vessels, putting coals on board, detention for turn, &c., at Newcastle.

Probable quantity required per annum about 20,000 tons, viz.:—
14,000 in Newcastle
6,000 in Sydney.

Tenders may be sent in for Sydney and Newcastle supply separately, or for both together.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.
NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received up to noon, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for the undermentioned work, viz.:
To form water-course on Great North Road.
Specification and particulars may be seen at the Council Chambers.
GEORGE A. HEWETT, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Five Dock, September 2nd, 1872.

TENDERS are invited for Carpenter's WORK of four-roomed House, 186, Dowling-street.

TENDER.—To MEDICAL MEN.—Wanted, a duly-qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, also a CHEMIST, for No. 148, Hyde Park Division Sons of Temperance. Applications will be received till FRIDAY, 20th September, at 4 p.m. For all particulars apply to Mr. W. Wilson, No. 3, East-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required, by the 27th instant, for alterations and additions to St. Vincent's Convent, situate in Victoria-street.
O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of an Iron Building and repairs to an old Building at Duck River, until SATURDAY, 14th instant. Specifications 235, Palmer-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required, up to 14th instant, for sundry WORKS to Harrington-street Schools, for Marist Brothers. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 130, Elizabeth-street.

TO CAPITALISTS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, and OTHERS.
GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.
TENDERS will be received, up to THURSDAY, 26th September next, for the PURCHASE of the PLANT and GOODWILL of the
"CLARENCE AND RICHMOND EXAMINER" newspaper, with JOBBING OFFICE attached.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this really splendid newspaper property in one of the most rising districts in the colony, possessing a large circulation and extensive advertising support, and which is now only in the market owing to the proprietor being compelled to visit Europe.
All particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, News Agent, Sydney; Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, Melbourne; or to the undersigned, on the premises, to whom tenders are to be sent.
R. STEVENSON,
Sole Proprietor,
Grafton.

WANTED, TENDERS for Masonry work, for three shops, in South Head Road, 94 and 96.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

MURRAY, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper, Paper Bags, and Stationery. Bank Court, King-st.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in a tabular form, 1s, post 1s 2d. J. J. MOORE, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, Hunt and Douglas's Patent Process for the Extraction of COPPER FROM ITS ORES.
JOHN SANDS.

OPERAS.—Boosey's Royal Edition of all the vocal scores, 3s 6d each. ELVY and CO.'S.

LINED NOTE PAPER, 9d per packet, at COOKE'S Cheap Shop, 570, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

250 ENVELOPES for 1s 3d, at COOKE'S Cheap Shop, 570, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, 60 volumes Racing Calendar, and Ruff's Guide. Apply at Brompton House, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Australian Club.

FATHER BURKE'S great Lecture on the "History of Ireland," 6d, by post 7d, at E. F. Flanagan's.

TO THOSE desirous of selling DOG FORMS, 2s 6d per 100. H. RAINS, opposite Royal Hotel.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday, September 11.
Sittings in Banco.

Before Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

WHITING V. THROSBY—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

This was a proceeding upon summons for the examination of witnesses in an action under the Foreign Attachment Act, in which there had been a return of *non est inventus* to the writ. The defendant was Mr. Archer Broughton Throsby; and it was sought to examine the persons alleged to be garnishees of his estate.

Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff in the action; Mr. Davis for the garnishees.

It was ruled by the Court upon a preliminary objection being taken, that, although the application was *ex-parte*, Mr. Davis might be allowed, in the exercise of their Honors' discretionary power, to cross-examine the witnesses. The evidence of the plaintiff (Mr. Whiting) and Mr. W. W. Billyard was then taken.

The facts appeared to be, shortly, as follow: In the year 1868 the defendant, Mr. A. B. Throsby, having become involved in pecuniary difficulties, was desirous of making some arrangement for the purpose of freeing himself from his embarrassments, and with that view entered into an arrangement with his brother, Mr. Oliver S. Throsby, and Mr. W. W. Billyard. In April, 1868, he executed an absolute conveyance to those gentlemen of all his real estate, which was very extensive, for the sum of £200. The consideration money was duly paid; and shortly afterwards Mr. Throsby went to reside in the Fijis. His estate remained in the hands of Mr. O. S. Throsby and Mr. Billyard; the understanding having been that those gentlemen were to manage it, clear off liabilities, and, ultimately, if practicable, recover the property. But this arrangement was merely honorary so far as Mr. O. S. Throsby and Mr. Billyard were concerned; the conveyance having been, to all intents and purposes, absolute and direct. The estate was managed accordingly by Mr. Billyard and Mr. O. S. Throsby, but chiefly by the former. According to his evidence and an account which he had kept, Mr. A. B. Throsby had been debited with the £200 paid him as consideration-money when he executed the deed, but which in reality had been an advance out of the estate. He was also debited with four years' interest upon the £200; also with a sum of £100 forwarded to the Fijis for him at his own request; and with sundry debts which Mr. Billyard had paid off for him at his request; the total debit being about £600. He was credited with a sum of £283 10s. 9d. arising from rents and profits of the estate; but there were further charges for commission upon the collection of such rents, &c. Mr. Billyard admitted that at the time the deed was executed, he had not been a creditor of the vendor's, although Mr. O. S. Throsby had been; and that after repayment of the amounts which he had advanced out of the estate, and for which he was personally responsible to the estate, he had no claim upon the property. The arrangement had been entirely a friendly one; and the reason of the deed having been made absolute was, that Mr. Billyard had declined to bind himself in any way for the re-conveyance, although he pledged himself to re-convey if it were feasible to do so. In the month of January, 1868, and before the execution of the deed, Mr. A. B. Throsby had given a promissory note at three months for £83 13s. 4d., in payment of a debt owing to Mr. George Whiting, for goods sold and delivered; and in the following month he became further indebted to Whiting. The latter, never having obtained a settlement of his claim, instituted proceedings under the Foreign Attachment Act against Throsby; and the latter's brother and Billyard were now summoned to give evidence, as garnishees of the estate. The question raised upon the evidence was whether Messrs. Throsby and Billyard were in reality vendees or merely garnishees—the primary object of the proceeding being to ascertain, if possible, whether Mr. A. B. Throsby had any available property in this colony. In that case, an order of attachment against it would have been sought.

Their Honors declined to make any order against the estate. They did not consider that the defendant had at the present time any legal or equitable interest in the property conveyed.

LORIMER AND OTHERS V. FIFE.—NEW TRIAL MOTION.

This was a motion upon rule nisi to enter nonsuit in, or for new trial of, this action, which was tried last sittings before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of four, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, with £96 18s. damages.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., Mr. Henry Stephen, and Mr. Davis appeared in support of the motion; Mr. Darley and Mr. Salomons to show cause.

The arguments were commenced, but had not terminated at the rising of the Court.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
Wednesday.

Before Mr. District Court Judge Dowling.

WHITE V. TIERNEY AND WIFE.

This was an action brought by James White against Daniel Tierney and wife for slander. The "slander" complained of was that the female defendant in this action had alleged that plaintiff had obtained goods under false pretences; that plaintiff was a "thief," and had by trick, or fraud, obtained goods from Mr. Hanks's shop, and had appropriated them to his (plaintiff's) own use. And plaintiff claimed £30 damages. It appeared that this was a case arising out of the circumstances incidental to a previous action—brought by Mr. Hanks, the grocer, for the cost of grocery goods, by his servant supplied. In that case it was proved that the goods for which the claim was then made, had been supplied at Mr. Tierney's house; and, although Mr. and Mrs. Tierney denied all knowledge of the receipt of such goods, yet, on the evidence adduced, Mr. Tierney was ordered to pay for the same. The defence in this present action was "not guilty," it being left to be inferred that what Mrs. Tierney had said to White (at one time in Mr. Tierney's employ as a cook) was of the nature of a privileged communication. It was chiefly through the evidence of White in the previous action that a verdict had been given against Tierney. The plaintiff in the present action deposed to the utterance of the language complained of, and on cross-examination swore most positively to the order, and to delivery of the goods referred to. He swore also that Mrs. Tierney wrote the order and gave it to him, and that he never had been drunk when in Tierney's service. A shop assistant of Mr. Hanks proved the delivery of the goods. Mrs. Tierney swore that she never had used the slanderous language against White which he had imputed to her; that she never did write the order for the goods upon which the goods were supplied, or any other such order; and that White was, moreover, a man who had been drunk every other day whilst in her service. She never sent White to Hanks's shop but once, and then she gave him five shillings to pay for what she wanted. Mr. Tierney gave evidence, to a certain extent, in corroboration of the evidence of Mrs. Tierney—that is to say, as far as his own personal knowledge went; White was often drunk when in his (Tierney's) service. Verdict for the plaintiff, £10. Mr. W. Roberts for the plaintiff, and Mr. T. B. Watson for the defendant.

HUGHES V. WILSON.

This was an action brought by James Hughes against Elizabeth Wilson, administratrix of the estate of the late James Alexander Ternen, for money lent, and money had and received; plaintiff claiming £33 10s. The defendant pleaded formally, "Never indebted;" it being also relied on, for the defence, that the claim had been satisfied by the deceased, and that, in any case, the supposed debt was covered by the Statute of Limitations. The plaintiff deposed that he had originally lent the sum claimed (£33 10s.) to the deceased, mother of the deceased James Alexander Ternen; plaintiff permitted Elizabeth Wilson (the defendant) to have the use of this money as the daughter of his sister, and the sister and administratrix of the said James Alexander Ternen; when Ternen's mother (plaintiff's sister) had been dead six months Ternen gave the plaintiff the produced acknowledgement of the debt—the money being advanced by plaintiff to buy mourning for his four nieces a few days after the death of Mrs. Ternen. The money, by plaintiff's consent, was divided amongst Mrs. Ternen's daughters. The cheque produced for £34 in favour of Hughes, was not, as plaintiff averred, in payment of the money lent by plaintiff. Plaintiff at first thought this cheque for £34 was in the handwriting of a Mr. Marshall, the husband of one of his nieces. On looking more closely, however, at the cheque, by means of a pair of spectacles, plaintiff was satisfied that this £34 cheque was in James Alexander Ternen's handwriting. The cheque was as plaintiff stated for a debt of £29, and for a present of £5. It did not in any way refer to the debt of £33 10s. now sued for. Mr. William Marshall remembered seeing this cheque for £34 some six years ago, but he did not know how it first came into his possession, or when it was paid into the Bank. It was afterwards shown by the production of a pass-book that this cheque was dated 31st December, 1866 (not long after Mrs. Ternen's death) and it was paid at the Bank on the 8th of April, 1869. Mr. James Alexander Ternen died about six months ago. The counsel for the defence argued that the money mentioned in the acknowledgment held by Hughes was for money which had been paid over six years ago. Further, that there was no "consideration" whatsoever. The money, according to Hughes' own account, was spent to purchase mourning for his (Hughes) nieces. There was no book, or memorandum, or evidence to substantiate the validity of any such a claim—which was beyond question a stale one. The counsel urged that the direct conclusion must be that this £33 10s. had been paid by the cheque for £34. It was not until *after* Ternen's death that the action was brought. Why did the plaintiff sue the sister, who was the administratrix, and not the man himself? He claimed a verdict for the defendant. The counsel for the plaintiff, on the other hand, insisted that the case for the plaintiff had been clearly made out, and that all the inferences claimed by the counsel for the defence were utterly groundless. The plaintiff's evidence was, as it seemed to him, thoroughly reliable and conclusive. The Judge was of opinion that the plaintiff ought to recover, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff in the amount claimed, £33 10s. Mr. W. J. Foster, instructed by Mr. T. K. Bowden, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Barker, appeared for the defendant.

MURPHY AND SON V. SHEFFELD.

John Murphy and George F. Murphy sued Sheffeld for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiffs claimed £25 11s. 6d. Verdict (by consent), £22 5s. 6d.

STUART V. BROWN.

This was an action wherein John Stuart sued Patrick Brown for goods sold and delivered; plaintiff claiming £14 16s. 7d. The claim was for glass and paints, &c., supplied by plaintiff to defendant, when plaintiff sold to defendant and a Mr. Waters, jointly, the stock of a shop he owned in Pitt-street. It appeared from the evidence for the plaintiff that Mr. Waters had paid his moiety, but that defendant's moiety remained due. This, as a matter of fact, was denied by the plaintiff, who went into the accounts stated between the parties to the cause. Defendant produced receipts for the money paid by him, but plaintiff stated that he had not been paid for some ladders which had passed into defendant's possession. The case for the defendant was that he had paid all that was demanded of him by plaintiff three or four years ago, and that plaintiff had then given defendant an acquittance in full of all demands. The plaintiff was nonsuited. Mr. Manning, instructed by Mr. Billyard, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Want, instructed by Mr. Kearney, appeared for the defendant.

SUTTON V. LLOYD.

This was an action wherein Joseph Sutton sued three contractors, William Fairclough Lloyd, Joseph William Tilson, and Kearney, for work and labour, materials, and money paid. Plaintiff claimed £120 for floating a company entitled "The Great Tunnel Company," Slaughter-Yard Reef, Gulgong. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff (who was a mining agent) that he was engaged by defendants, and one named James Atkinson, to aid in "launching and promoting the Great Tunnel Company, at Gulgong." Plaintiff charged £100 for work and labour from January, 1872, to July, 1872, and sued for the same. Plaintiff sued for 8s. 2d. paid for telegrams, £2 for postage stamps, and fifteen guineas for printing the prospectus of the said company—making a total claim of £120. Plaintiff swore he was personally engaged by the three defendants, and one James Atkinson, and was authorised by a written document, dated the 29th January last, to act as their agent. He did so act, and published the company and circulated its prospectuses largely in Sydney and in the country. Plaintiff found he could not put the thing through as long as Mr. Lloyd's name was in the company; people objecting to that gentleman. Plaintiff therefore suggested that it should be worked as a "promoters" company, and stated his reasons. Mr. Lloyd at that became very angry and took the company out of plaintiff's hands. Plaintiff had been promised by defendant £100, when the company should be floated. Plaintiff understood that the company had since been floated—or that attempts had been made to float it. Cross-examined by Mr. Hellyer: Plaintiff explained that he never received any money for the sale of shares: he never sold any. In the event of the company being floated, plaintiff was to receive 300 shares, and the sum of £200 was to be divided between him and those for whom he was agent, for expenses incurred. Plaintiff had no experience in floating gold mining companies before this; but he had since. Plaintiff had said that "in all probability" he could get Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Alger, and another gentleman for directors. It was not said that plaintiff was *not* to be paid until he floated the company; or if he did not. It was so set down in the prospectus, but it was not in the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendants. It was in February last that plaintiff heard Mr. Lloyd objected to as a director. It was understood that one half of the shares would be taken up at Gulgong, but none had been taken up. Mr. J. Delany gave evidence as to the meeting held about the company at Greville's Commercial Rooms. Mr. Sutton called a meeting there to know what was to be done in the matters of the Great Tunnel Company at Gulgong. Mr. Lloyd said that Mr. Sutton had not floated the company, and that it should be taken out of his hands; he said he would have nothing further to do with him. This was the case for the plaintiff. Mr. Kearney (one of the defendants) swore that Mr. Sutton was engaged to float the company. The clear understanding was, that if the plaintiff floated the company he was to receive 300 shares of £1 scrip, and have his expenses paid by a share (with the directors) out of £200. If he did float the company he was to have £300 in shares; if he did not float the company it was not agreed to give him anything. Mr. W. F. Lloyd, another of the defendants, also swore that the promise to pay the plaintiff was purely conditional on his floating the company—which he did not do. Mr. Sutton promised to float the company in a month. According to Mr. Lloyd it was the name of Mr. Sutton that prevented the successful floating of the company. Through the fact that Mr. Sutton did not float this company he (Mr. Lloyd) had been ruined. Mr. Lloyd detailed the way in which attempts had been made to float this company, by giving away one thousand £1 shares, in scrip, to influential persons to float the company. This was the usual custom in such cases, but all the attempts failed. Mr. Hellyer, for the defendants, urged that the terms of the contract were such that plaintiff could recover nothing whatever. Mr. Walsh submitted that his client was entitled to his claim *quantum meruit* for the work he had undoubtedly performed. Verdict for the plaintiff, fifteen guineas. Mr. Walsh for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hellyer for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of John M'Phee, a single meeting. One creditor proved his claim, and examined insolvent.

In the estate of William Black, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Henry O. Thompson, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Archibald Murray, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Edward Samuell, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent was examined, and was directed to supply the names of creditors in part C. of his schedule, and within ten days to amend part D. by affidavit; and further, to file twelve months' accounts under rules 22 and 23. The meeting was adjourned until the 25th.

In the estate of Walter Cousins, a third meeting. Two debts were proved, and the assignee's report was read.

SURRENDERS.

Edwin Day, of Gulgong, miner, upon petition and affidavit. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Henry Sutherland, of Newcastle, mariner. Liabilities, £108. Assets, £26. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, September 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Terry Hughes, deceased, rule nisi to set aside summons for examination. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—Estate of Thomas Phillips, first plan, dividend 4s 4¾d per £ on proved concurrent debts; estate of John Steel, a dividend of 3s 8½d per £ on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of a preferent debt: estate of Robert John Higgins, a first plan dividend 3s 10d in £ on concurrent debts, and one preferent proof for rent; estate of Maurice Jackson (should be Ickerson), first dividend of 2s 7½d in £ on one preferent proof for rent; estate of William Alfred Hollingshead, an account current showing the moneys received and expended with the balance in hand. Motion: Estate of Maurice Ickerson, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors from the 11th of April last; George Lee, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors; official assignees to be heard as to the accounts and plans of distribution six months and upwards in arrear; Ebenezer Doust, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, September 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Terry Hughes, deceased, adjourned examination from the 12th ultimo.

Friday, September 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Frederick Gustavus Lender (trading as F.G. Lender and Co.), third meeting; William Spear and Frederick Bond, second meeting; George Underwood Grimes, adjourned single from the 23rd ultimo; Robert Charles Franks, adjourned single from the 23rd ultimo; James Dudden Broadribb, second meeting; William John Pullen, special, for proof of debt; Jeremiah Murphy, adjourned single from the 30th ultimo; Frederick Ernest George Croft, adjourned special, for proof of debt, from the 6th instant.

Friday, September 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Molony, first and only meeting, at West Kempsey; William Simes Bell, first and only meeting, at Scone; Thomas Duggan, first and only meeting, at Mudgee; James Diver, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; Michael Pearce, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; John Heffernan, special, for proof of debts, at Armidale.

Monday, September 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Maurice Ickerson, official assignee to file plan.

Tuesday, September 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Cooper, first and only meeting, at Newcastle.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, September 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Mary Anne Hudson, Joseph Carberry, Patrick Cahill, Flood and Clark (exparte William Flood), adjourned certificate from the 6th ultimo; Matthew Keating, John Webb, adjourned certificate from the 13th ultimo; Jonah Evans, Thomas Shelly Lumley, adjourned certificate from the 20th ultimo; Michael Gabriel Cunningham, adjourned certificate from the 20th ultimo; Napoleon Smith, adjourned from the 27th ultimo; William Govers, adjourned from the 3rd instant; James Iron, adjourned from the 3rd instant; Charles Boscawen Rancland, adjourned from the 3rd instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
Wednesday.

Before the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Day, Pinhey, Hughes, Moares, and Pemell.

Thirteen persons were fined in the usual penalties for drunkenness, riotous behaviour, &c.

Walter Williams was fined 20s., or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned seven days, on conviction of having offended against decency in Hyde Park, between the hours of 1 and 2 yesterday.

Thomas Saunders was found guilty of having assaulted one Benjamin Thomas, and was for his offence sentenced to pay a penalty of 1s., with 6s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Two prisoners were discharged, and one was remanded. On the summons paper were eight cases. In Richard Peck, jun., v. Robert Gray, the complainant alleged that he is the duly appointed official manager of a certain company formed and registered under the provisions of the Act of Council 24 Victoria, No. 21, and called the Rosella Copper Mining Company, limited, of Sydney, and the Robert Gray, of Sydney, warehouseman, is the holder of fifty shares in the said company, and is as such shareholder, indebted to the said company in the sum of £12 10s., for and in respect of two several calls of 2s. 6d. upon each of the said shares, whereby an action has accrued to the said company by virtue of the said Act 24 Victoria No. 21, and of the Act 34 Victoria No. 16, to demand and have of the said Robert Gray, the sum of £12 10s., yet the said Robert Gray has not paid the same, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided. Defendant pleaded cause to show. Mr. Windeyer (who, instructed by Mr. Dawson, conducted the complainant's case) put in evidence the memorial stating all particulars in connection with the Rosella Copper Mining Company; defendant admitting that he is the Robert Gray mentioned and referred to therein. Complainant deposed that he is the legal manager of the company, and produced defendant's application for shares; defendant paid a deposit, and paid on allotment, but has not paid any calls due on the shares allotted to him; two calls of £6 5s. each are due in respect of the fifty shares allotted to defendant, which amounts he neglects to pay; produced a book called the Share Register of the company; defendant's name appears therein as a shareholder; defendant told him that he would not pay the calls, as he thought that he was not liable under the prospectus. On cross-examination by defendant, the complainant said that four directors were present when he received instructions to take this proceeding; the prospectus (produced) and the form of application for shares (produced), are portions of one document; no shares have been forfeited. Mr. Gray here admitted that he authorised Mr. Peck to sign the application for fifty shares. This closed the case. The Police Magistrate said, that as it appeared to him the information should be dismissed. Defendant applied for so many shares in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, one condition of which is that in the event of the non-payment of calls the shares *must* be—not *may* be—forfeited; by which condition the defendant is willing to abide. Mr. Pinhey, who was with the Police Magistrate in the hearing of the case, was of a contrary opinion. The application and the prospectus must be looked upon and taken together as one document. Mr. Gray admits that the application was signed by his authority, the registration has been made, and the Act has been complied with. He did not read the Act as making it compulsory upon the directors to forfeit the shares, but as merely authorising them so to do if they should think fit. Under these circumstances no order was made. In Bowers v. Haslam, a suit for the recovery of wages, complainant obtained an order. In Hamilton v. Parkes, affiliation, an order for payment of 4s. a week was made. A Mrs. Clayton was fined 1s. for a breach of the Impounding Act. Of the rest, one case was dismissed, another was postponed, and two were struck out for want of prosecution.

WATER POLICE COURT.
Wednesday.

Before Messrs. Lester, Josephson, Spence, Richardson, and Smart.

Twelve drunkards were fined.

James Powell was charged with stealing a piece of print, valued at 15s., the property of A. S. Appleton. The piece of print was stolen from prosecutor's shop door, where it was exposed for sale, and prisoner was afterwards seen by a man named Matthew Hill going along Clarence-street with the roll of print under his arm. The Bench sent prisoner to gaol for six months.

Summons Sheet.—George Moss, for being the keeper of a dog which attacked a horse on the South Head Road, was fined 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs. James Scott was similarly punished for using obscene language in Mort-street, Balmain. Eight persons were fined for allowing animals to stray. John Sainty, for feeding a horse in Cumberland-street, was fined 2s 6d and 2s 6d costs of Court. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Frank Killeen, who failed to appear in answer to a summons, charging him with using obscene language. Richard Smith, landlord of the Lily of St. Leonards Hotel, was fined 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs of Court, for allowing disorderly conduct in his licensed house. Two cases were dismissed, and in another the summons had not been served.

THE WARRAGAMBA WATER SCHEME.

A public meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr. Thomas Woore upon a system of works to supply Sydney and the suburbs with water, to irrigate the northern part of the county of Cumberland, and to supply all the towns in the county with water, and to relieve the Hawkesbury from devastating floods. There were about fifty gentlemen present; amongst them were Sir T. A. Murray, the Hon. S. D. Gordon, the Hon. H. Moore, the Hon. T. W. Smart, Mr. G. King, Mr. J. Alger, Dr. Garran, Alderman Moore, Dr. Dansey, Mr. W. Bailey (Mayor of Newtown), Mr. John Young, Mr. J. Neale, M.L.A., Mr. E. Flood.

The Mayor of Sydney (Mr. Michael Chapman) presided, and introduced Mr. Woore to the meeting.

Mr. Woore then read the following, which had been printed in the form of a pamphlet:—

On the Warragamba Water Scheme, proposed by Mr. Woore, a member of the Water Commission.

The tracing of this magnificent scheme, as proposed to carry it through the country, is shown in the accompanying map. It consists of a system of works to supply Sydney and its suburbs with water; to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland, and supply all the towns there with water; and to relieve the Hawkesbury from devastating floods. If carried out, the anxiety that exists in reference to the first would be entirely removed now and for ever. The second would convert the greater part of Cumberland County into a productive garden, instead of being, as now, a comparative waste, and promote health, comfort, and industry in the towns to the highest degree. And the last relieve the unfortunate inhabitants of that fine district from an intolerable evil that unless removed will always endanger life, and be a clog on energy and success. This country, with immense advantages in climate, soil, productions, and situation, has the great drawback of a want of regular moisture in the interior, and an ample supply of water in the towns. The Almighty has been most provident in giving us quantity, but at irregular periods, leaving it to the reasoning powers of man to regulate such supply to his own benefit, which it is the aim of this scheme to do. It requires very little discrimination to see the immense advantages that would accrue to the colony if it can be carried out, and the object of this paper is to show its practicability, notwithstanding what obstructionists may say. There are four heads under which the subject may be considered:—

1. What means are there for securing the very large quantity of water that would be required for those purposes?
2. Is it practicable to dispose of that quantity when obtained, as proposed in the plan?
3. What would be the cost of doing so?
4. What return may reasonably be expected from the capital expended?

In the absence of a complete survey, it is impossible to reply to these queries with the precision necessary before determining on such a work; but there is sufficient authentic data in hand to prove that the scheme is quite practicable, and that it may be carried out at a comparatively moderate cost, for there are no very expensive works to be undertaken, and those that are necessary may be accurately estimated, as they are all in view, which is not the case in tunnelling through mountains of unknown structure.

In viewing the first question, What means are there for securing sufficient water?

The catching area of the fluid that flows down the Warragamba, as ascertained by the Water Commission, is 3247 square miles, embracing not only a considerable portion of the southern coast storms, but those that fall on the whole of the eastern slopes of the main dividing range, from Lake George to Wolgan, at the head of Cox's River, a distance of over 150 miles—a space that, if the estimated fall of rain in inches was multiplied into, as is usual, would produce an almost unintelligible number of gallons, the quantity would be so great. However pleasing this mode of calculating may be to some, I have little faith in such estimated masses of figures, nor do I see why such large quantities of water should be calculated in so small a measure as a gallon, which does not convey an idea to the mind. In the Royal Navy we note our supplies in tons, which is much more intelligible, though not so imposing to the uninitiated. However, this area is so very extensive there cannot be a doubt that sufficient rain water falls upon it to meet the largest demand that can be made, and if there was, there is the whole of the area proposed by the majority of the Water Commission, 351 square miles at the Upper Nepean, with the addition of Bargo and the middle Nepean, 448 square miles, to fall back upon. These combined, making 802 square miles, may be added to the above 3247 square miles, making a total of 4049 square miles that are available for this purpose; a space that, coupled with the known fall of rain per annum, 49¾ inches, sets every doubt on that point at rest. But it would be necessary to pump the water from this additional area into the aqueduct, where it crosses the Nepean River at Mulgoa, as it would be intercepted at too low a level to flow into it.

It is not likely this would ever be required to supplement the Warragamba, but it is well it should be in reserve, as there is no foreseeing what may be required at some remote period.

Then, as to the storage of this large quantity, rendered necessary by the extreme variableness of the climate, the resources are equally ample. The Warragamba, when dammed up to the required height, will form a reservoir 14 to 15 miles in length, with an average depth of 80 feet lying in a deep gorge between mountains, where the least amount of evaporation would take place, and this may be supplemented to any extent by similar reservoirs being made in the gorges of the Wollondilly, Nattai, and Cox rivers, all of which are admirably adapted to the purpose, and all without interfering with private property. In fact, the amount of storage that may be obtained is but a question of cost, as there is scarcely a limit to the means of retaining the fluid for any number of years.

Then, as to the second query. Is it practicable to dispose of this water, as proposed in the map?

The main difficulty in doing so is, in intercepting the flow of the immense body of water that rolls down the Warragamba River during floods, a difficulty that all the members of the Water Commission, except myself, at once decided was not to be overcome, and was one of the reasons given for refusing further than a trial survey of the scheme; but that difficulty spurred me on to grapple with it, and I have so far succeeded that it now appears a matter that may be simply and safely accomplished.

I propose to take advantage of two deep gorges that are on the left bank of the river, near its junction with the Nepean (as is shown on the map), the heads of which approach each other so nearly as to leave but a narrow ridge between them. To cut away this ridge to form a new channel for the river, and direct the main body of the stream into it by blocking up the present bed to the height required, by a dam sufficiently high to cause whatever water was required, to flow through a tunnel into Mulgoa, from which place there is a natural and gradual fall in the surface of the country to Sydney.

The two new channels, that through the gorges and that through the tunnel, should be of sufficient capacity to carry off the greatest flood, and their levels so arranged, not only to prevent the water flowing over the dam at any time, but that the tunnel should first draw off the quantity required for irrigation and town use, and when the river discharged above that measure both channels would be open for the escape of floods, and that in whatever proportion it was determined should pass through each; that is, to whatever extent it would be advisable to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats by a discharge into Port Jackson and Botany Bay. A simple arrangement of the levels of the floors of these channels would effect this, and be self-acting. In ordinary or dry seasons, all the water in the river would be retained, but immediately it rose above the prescribed height there would be ample space for discharge into Broken Bay, Port Jackson, and Botany Bay; and this without any manual attention.

By thus dividing the stream its force would be considerably diminished at this point, and still more so by the surface of the water being rendered level fourteen or fifteen miles above the dam, doing away with the present fall in the river in that locality, which at present causes the stream to be so violent; and as these two new channels would be situated considerably above the dam, the space between them and it would assume the character of a placid lake during the heaviest floods, thus removing all pressure on the dam but that arising from the weight of the fluid in a quiescent state.

There can be no doubt whatever of the practicability of opening and ultimate safety of these new channels, as they would be cut through solid sandstone, and incapable of being destroyed by any flood, nor of their capabilities to discharge the water in whatever proportion is required—but the substantial building of a dam 170 feet high is open to much criticism, and, being the key to the whole scheme, should have the utmost consideration.

There is much difference of opinion amongst engineers all over the world, as to the form that should be given to such works to obtain the greatest strength. Locality, the material that is obtainable, and other circumstances will necessarily have considerable weight in determining such structures,—what would do for one place might not suit in another. All the engineer can do, and it is in this his skill should display itself, is to make the best use of the material he has at his disposal; for instance, if there is abundance of earth at hand, and but little stone, he must make an earthen structure, if on the contrary, a masonry work. It does not follow that because men of renown erect great works to suit particular places, their example should be followed in all cases; the true form of such works must depend upon nature's laws, and they should never be deviated from if possible. Now, we should consider, what are the laws that govern hydrostatics, and apply them to our circumstances as nearly as possible. It is in this way that I have come to my results.

It is an established axiom that all fluids exert a pressure perpendicular (or at right angles) to the sides of the cavity that contains them, and that the force is equal to the weight of the fluid in a vertical column. This is a well-known fact, and may be simply shown in practice by suspending a cask filled with water, and boring a few gimlet holes in it, at intervals from the bottom up one of the sides through which the water may gush. It will be found that the fluid will spout out at right angles or perpendicular to that part of the cask in which the hole is situated. To resist which most effectually, if a stick or bar is used, it must be held in the opposite direction; if the hole is in the bottom, the stick would be held perpendicular to the horizon; if at the side, horizontal to the horizon, and if at any intermediate point, at an inclination determined by the position of the hole, under any circumstances perpendicular, or at right angles to that part of the vessel in which the hole is situated. No person desirous of stopping a dangerous leak would hold a stick or plug askant to the hole.

This may appear frivolous and irrelevant to the subject by some, as has been argued, but I contend it is upon this simple law of nature that the satisfactory formation of all dams depend, and it should be thoroughly understood before applying any material as a resisting power to water.

Now, in applying this law to the various forms of dams that have been erected, of which a vertical masonry wall across a stream, and a dam with considerable inclination on each side, are the two extremes, it is evident that the wall is the worst form that can be adopted, because the fluid acting at right angles upon the surface, *i.e.* in a horizontal line, tends to drive the structure out in that direction where there is no natural opposite resistance but the air, and with enormously increased force from the whole column of water being close to the wall—consequently the greatest weight being close to its base, acting horizontally.

Those engineers who have adopted this form, either from force of circumstances, or being content to follow the path of others, without reflection, strengthen their walls either by giving them an arched form against the stream, with strong abutments on the banks, thereby gaining increased resistance; or, by giving the wall considerable batter on the opposite side, or both, and in many cases succeed in gaining their object; but I contend the principle is altogether wrong, and that success is only obtained by increased expenditure, which would be beyond all reasonable proportion in works of great magnitude. In extreme cases it cannot be effected. To introduce such a work to intercept the Warragamba stream would be great folly, and it should never be adopted in less extensive works but as a matter of absolute necessity. 'Tis strange, that in opposition to this my oft and strongly expressed opinion, the majority of the Commission should have planned and published, without my knowledge and consent, a great work of this nature in connection with the Warragamba, with an exorbitant estimate of £150,000, said to be founded on my figures, all of which I deny and strongly disapprove of.

The true form to obtain the greatest strength is that exactly opposite to a vertical wall dam, having its sides greatly inclined towards the horizon, as is represented in the accompanying drawing (in which the action of the water is shown on both in red and blue lines). In this case the fluid, acting at right angles upon its inner surface, tends to drive the structure down to the earth, where the force is met by the rocky bed of the river, instead of air, as in the case of a vertical wall, consequently the weight of water consolidates the structure instead of tending to disrupture it.

Another great advantage this form possesses is that the greatest weight of water is thrown where the greatest resistance occurs—that is, at the extremity of the inner base, and the column decreases towards the apex, or highest part, where the force is reduced to nought—contrary to the effect on a vertical wall where the whole weight of the fluid is exerted immediately and horizontally upon its base, tending to overturn the whole.

It will be seen that such an inclined dam obtains its strength from the inner portion being in the form of a wedge, irrespective of the form of the outer portion. The latter side may be vertical or built with slight batter without decreasing the strength of the whole. In the section of a plan I laid before the Water Commission, which was published in the appendix to their report, I proposed that it should be built so, but on further consideration I see that as a matter of economy and of safety to the work during erection, it would be better to incline that surface also, although not to the same degree as the inner.

The strength of such a dam entirely depends upon the inclination of its inner surface; any amount may be obtained by extending the base of the stream. Suppose an exaggerate case: that the base was carried a mile up the river with a uniform incline from top to bottom, how insignificant the weight of the water would be on its highest part, and how little resistance such a gradual incline would offer to a stream passing over it; and if extended another mile, both would become almost nought.

If any doubt these assertions, I trust they will make public their views, that the subject may be fairly discussed. There are many gentlemen in these colonies who have taken high degrees in European Universities that should be well capable of investigating such a mathematical point. Will they not give their opinion to the public on this important question? It is strange that, after my positive assertions questioning the practice of the first engineers in the world, all should remain silent. If that still prevails, I think we may fairly consider them unanswerable, unless indeed I am looked upon as unworthy of notice.

I have hitherto only spoken of the form of the structure. The material to be used in the erection, must in all cases depend upon what can be easily obtained in the neighbourhood, as the mass is usually so great as to preclude much carriage. As I have said, it is in applying this material that the skill of the engineer should principally develop itself. In the locality of the Warragamba, there is little but sandstone, and the debris therefrom, to be found (excepting timber); but, fortunately, they lie in a position where they may easily be turned to good account. It will be seen by the section of the river that the stream lies in a gorge, the sides of which are nearly perpendicular, 323 feet above its surface, and also that the required height of the dam is but a little over half that height; consequently, a great mass of this material lies immediately above the dam, on each bank of the river. I propose, by the aid of gunpowder, or other explosive substance, to blast all the upper portions of these banks into the bed of the river, to form a dam, filling up the interstices between the larger blocks of stone with the smaller, and such clay and debris as is at hand, making as compact a mass of the whole as possible, and finishing the inclines by pitching the rough stone that has been thrown down sufficiently smooth and compact as to form two inclined planes, as is shown in the section of the dam. This would not, of course, prevent the water from flowing through between the stones, to stop which I propose to build a wall of rubble stones (part of those already thrown from the high banks), grouted with a mixture of cement and ordinary lime, across the gorge in the midst of the mass, to act as a core to prevent the water from flowing through. This wall would be supported on each side by the mass of rocks and debris being packed closely to it as it was built up, the whole being kept tolerably level that little obstruction might be offered to any flood coming down the river during erection. If this was attended to, there would be no risk whatever of any part of it being removed by floods; the wall would be always safe from being embedded in the mass of rocks, and if the upper surface of the stones was kept level there would be nothing for the stream to act against. It must pass smoothly over, And again, as the structure rose, the water would not only have greater space to escape over the work, but would approach it with less force, from having passed along a level surface, both of which would be daily increasing; consequently, there can be no risk of the work giving way and causing destruction on the lower levels, by letting loose a quantity of impounded water, as has been apprehended.

Dams constructed of earth, with inclined sides (similar in form to what I recommend) have been known to burst after resisting the pressure of large bodies of water for many years, as was the case of that at Sheffield, but the evil has invariably arisen from an almost imperceptible leak working its way through the soil, that after a time became a channel which led to destruction. All know how quickly the smallest stream will increase in running through earth. This cannot take place in a dam constructed with stones and debris, with a watertight wall in the midst; and if it did, the leak must remain in the minor degree—it could not increase as in an earthen structure. I believe this evil has been the cause of engineers adopting masonry walls when the locality would permit of their being carried out; for an earthen dam can never be wholly depended upon, but in copying such walls it is not enough for us to say that engineers of renown in Europe adopt them in particular localities, as in the case of the Ban and Turons in France, affluents to the Loire. We are not aware of all the circumstances that induced their decision: there may have been no other means of securing the object they wanted. We should have proof of that being the most efficient form before adopting it. Why should we be mere copyists? What was our reasoning powers given us for? We have already suffered much from blindly following the engineering examples of Europe, whether they suited our circumstances or not; but I hope there is an end to that. This subject is not to be trifled with. Blunders in other works may be endured, but the management of running water is a more serious matter.

Here are certain data to work upon—

1st. That the best form to give such a structure to obtain the greatest strength and offer the least resistance to a stream passing over it, is two inclined planes meeting at an apex.

2nd. That the best material for such a work, to withstand the action of flowing water and prevent dangerous leaks is stone.

But there are very few situations where these advantages can be combined. I believe there never has been a dam built the required height (170 feet) with greatly inclined sides entirely of stone; in most cases the cost would be so enormous as to preclude the attempt; but the Warragamba is an exception, and offers such peculiar advantages for doing so, from having lofty banks of stone that may be thrown into the river by blasting, and the debris easily removed by short inclined planes, that the work can be accomplished at a moderate cost; in fact, it is nothing more than those forming an ordinary railway embankment of stones where the material lies most conveniently plentiful, with the cheapest of walls in the middle of it.

If such a work as I describe was rendered watertight by introducing this wall of rubble masonry across the gorge, in the centre of the work, and the inclined surfaces of the dam were roughly pitched with the same material. I contend that no flood could possibly dislodge it, because it would offer no resistance to water or timber passing over, either before or after completion. Have we not examples of this in every stream in the colony? Sandbanks will be found in the bed of each, of this form that have resisted the floods and timber that have come down their courses for years, although composed of the smallest particles of rock. And why? Simply because their form does not offer obstruction to the stream—only slightly changes its course. Nature shows us how to dispose of the material.

A grouted rubble wall, if properly constructed, is impervious to water: its nature appears to be well understood by the engineers that built those great masonry dams on the Ban and Turons as they have adopted. I have amply proved that it is so in the water works attached to my mill at Pomeroy, and the substitution of ashlar for rubble in the Parramatta dam has been the sole cause of its failure; if there is a doubt on the point, it can be easily proved by building a small tank and filling it with water when seasoned.

However, it is not intended that the water should be allowed to pass over the proposed dam when completed; the new channels may be made of any capacity to ensure that, by simply quarrying, and they should be on such a level, and so constructed, that none but useless water could pass through them.

The rubble wall I propose would be thoroughly protected at all times by the immense mass of rocks piled up against each of its faces, which may be rendered almost solid in the immediate vicinity of the wall by careful packing. The only service required of it being to prevent minute leakage. It should serve the same purpose as a clay puddle core in an earthen dam, but would be much more effective from the material being of a harder nature.

I think I have reasonably shown that the dam I propose to build would be thoroughly effective in interrupting whatever portion of the stream that would be required, allowing the remainder to pass off; and that it would raise the water to the required level. And also, that there is not the slightest cause for alarm from the work giving way, either during erection or after, as has been advanced as one of the objections to this scheme; at all events, it is perfectly clear to my mind that such is the case, and I have no doubt any intelligent reasoner, who is free from prejudice, will see the matter in the same light.

Now having got command of any amount of water, at sufficient height for the purposes proposed, it remains to be shown how that can be disposed of. It will be remembered this is a scheme to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats from floods—to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland—and to supply the City of Sydney and other towns with water. This is the ultimate result sought to be obtained, and it should be kept in view in carrying out the work, although it is not necessary or advisable that the whole should be undertaken at first, or that more should be effected at present than the resources of the colony would warrant, or that would promise a fair return on the capital expended, for I consider the matter as a speculation that should not only yield a return, but be a source of considerable revenue, without touching on its utility. The grandeur of the scheme leads to the impression on first view that the result could not be obtained but at enormous cost; but this is quite erroneous. Nature offers such great facilities that there is comparatively little to be done by man.

On fair consideration, it will be seen that the scheme is not only quite within reach of the resources of this colony, but if judiciously carried out should be the source of considerable revenue, after paying interest on capital and annual working expenses. And the work may justly be considered national, in the same light as public railways, benefiting the whole community, directly or indirectly, which would do away with the objection that has been raised to any scheme for supplying Sydney with water alone from the interior, out of the general revenue of the colony.

The dimensions of the works that would be necessary to distribute this water depends upon how much of the scheme would be undertaken at first. The nature of the country through which it is proposed to convey the fluid is such that very moderate works between Mulgoa and Sydney would suffice to meet present exigencies, which could be supplemented at some future date by more extensive and substantial structures, to meet the requirements of a growing population with increased finances. But if it is thought desirable to undertake the relief of the Hawkesbury flats, with partial irrigation, the works must be of greater magnitude. What portion of this great work it would be advisable to undertake at first is a matter that should have much consideration. The extremes are great between the cost of temporary accommodation and the grand result; consequently, it will require much skill and good judgment in judiciously deciding upon the proper course to take.

For instance, if it is thought desirable to relieve the Hawkesbury flats from the risk of floods by preventing a large portion of the Warragamba water from entering the Nepean, and throwing it into Port Jackson and Botany Bay, the works upon that portion of the conduit will require to be much more extensive than what would be necessary to supply Sydney and its suburbs alone, but they would embrace the whole scheme of relief irrigation and town supply; but if only the two latter are considered, the required works would be of less magnitude than for the whole, but still greater than for Sydney; and the amount of irrigation that may be determined to provide for would be another element in considering their magnitude; but I suppose all this would depend upon the cost of construction, and that cannot be got at until a detailed survey is made.

The proportion of water that would be allowed to pass through each of the new channels would be regulated by the height of their floors. If the whole scheme was embraced, none should pass through the gorge channel excepting in floods. All the ordinary stream would be turned to good account, instead of running waste into the sea as at present, but immediately the water rose to an inconvenient height in the reservoir the works would be relieved by that means, and the matter would be self-acting. There would be no depending upon servants to open or shut flood-gates when they thought it necessary, as at Botany.

The tunnel and a bridge across the Nepean River (shown on the map) would convey the water into Mulgoa, from which there is a natural descent in the surface of the land to Sydney, principally on the top of the ridge between Parramatta River and George's River, at a height commanding the country for the purposes of irrigation by gravitation. It is proposed to do this by an open main conduit, and open trenches cut in the land, from which minute supplies would be delivered through earthen pipes, the subsoil being very applicable, as it is generally composed of clay. A dam 170 feet high will raise the water from the present bed of the river to Mulgoa; the descent from thence to Prospect, about nineteen miles, averages three feet and a half per mile on the first part, and three feet per mile on the last five miles, sufficient to cause a considerable flow in the main conduit to get rid of flood water. From the latter place to the source of Parramatta River, to the north, and to George's River down Prospect Creek to the south, the descent is very much greater. It is through this part of the conduit that it is proposed to draw off a considerable portion of the flood water that at present inundates the Hawkesbury flats; consequently it would require to be of much greater capacity than any other part of the work.

The object is to pass this flood water on into the sea more rapidly than the present course of the Nepean and Hawkesbury admits of; for there is so little fall in those rivers, and the course of the latter is so tortuous, that the stream becomes quite sluggish where it should be most rapid; consequently all the flats on the low ground become periodically inundated, causing vast destruction of property and much misery, and there does not appear to be any remedy for the evil there. The course of the Hawkesbury might be straightened to facilitate the flow at considerable cost, but still there is the want of fall in the land that cannot be got over.

The present bed of the Warragamba at its junction with the Nepean is 88½ feet above sea level, from which the water has to flow 94 miles before entering open water in Broken Bay, averaging less than one foot per mile, but the principal descent is in the Nepean; that in the Hawkesbury does not amount to six inches per mile,—a fall quite inadequate to get rid of the vast amount of water that accumulates there during floods.

If the Warragamba stream, at its junction with the Nepean, is raised to the height I propose, it would be 252 feet above sea level, and the water have only 29 miles to flow before reaching open water in Parramatta and George's River, with an average fall of nine feet per mile, but in this case the fall is regulated thus: From the Warragamba to Prospect three and a half and three feet per mile, through the main conduit, from thence to Lansdowne Bridge, down Prospect Creek, six miles, and to Parramatta River, about the same distance; through the flood escapes the fall is considerably more, as Prospect is 190 feet above either of those places to which the tide ebbs and flows.

This is an advantageous disposition of the descent, as the greatest velocity in the current would take place after the water leaves the conduit, where it cannot do mischief. Too rapid a flow of flood water in the conduit would be inconvenient, as interfering with other arrangements, but the quicker the flood gets into the sea from thence the better. Prospect Creek is admirably adapted for a flood escape to any extent, without interfering with private property, but to what amount the fall to Parramatta is available, without interfering with private property, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of that country to give a decided opinion upon; no doubt such means of cleansing the town would be appreciated.

However, it is quite evident that relief to the Hawkesbury Flats from devastating floods may be obtained by this arrangement, and that there is no other means of doing so,—to what extent is only a question of cost, for all the water in the river might be diverted if necessary.

The supply for Sydney, and to irrigate the country between Parramatta and George's River, would be drawn from this main conduit at Prospect, and conveyed along the top of the ridge so as to command a fall on both sides—that for the former and its suburbs to a large reservoir on the high land at Petersham for immediate use, a plan of which I published in the appendix to the report of the Water Commission. The height of Petersham commands Crown-street reservoir, and all parts of the city or suburbs above that level could be supplied by utilising the force of the water descending to the lower levels. There are many ways in which this may be effected, but it is not necessary to go into such detail at this stage of the proceeding.

All water required to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland, and supply the towns there, would be drawn from the main conduit west of Prospect, and it will be seen by reference to the map to what a great extent that may be done. The main duct lies from 190 feet to 252 feet above sea level, from which the water may be conducted along the top of ridges, in a perfect network, all over the northern parts of the country even to St. Leonards, along the north shore of Port Jackson to the Heads, and over the low lands around Botany Bay, but this latter part of the scheme may well remain to some future period; at present the urgency is to supply Sydney and its suburbs, which may be done, as before stated, by comparatively light works, to be supplemented hereafter as circumstances render it necessary.

The extent to which this great work should be gone into in the first instance, and the proper mode of carrying it out, furnishes matters for grave consideration. Blunders may be made in carrying it out that it will be impossible to rectify hereafter. We may force a train up an unnecessary incline by an extra expenditure of fuel and wear and tear of machinery, but we cannot alter the laws that govern running water, and whether it would not be most economical to construct the main conduit in a complete state at first, which would effect the two principal objects, that of supplying Sydney and relieving the Hawkesbury Flats, is a question that should have serious attention, but as these points mainly depend upon the cost of the works, which cannot reasonably be guessed at until a minute survey is made, no conclusion can be arrived at at present. Had the Water Commission permitted this inquiry, at the cost of a couple of hundred pounds, the matter would have long since been before the public for their consideration

The conduit I propose would be simply railway cutting and embankment for which the line of country is very favourable.

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Besides the tunnel that has been described as a channel leading from the reservoir, which would be 680 yards in length, there are but three others of 286 yards, 221 yards, and 1000 yards long—in all 2187 yards—the first three through sandstone, the latter a schistose formation. The elevated aqueducts required between Mulgoa and Prospect are a bridge across the Nepean River where the gorge to be spanned is 300 feet wide, at a height of 141 feet above its bed. A plan of a masonry structure is given, with three semi-circular arches of 80 feet span, resting upon two light piers that a tolerably correct estimate may be made from; there would be no sinking for foundation, as the bed of the river is composed of solid rock, which only requires levelling; nor for abutments, as the banks are the same, and excellent material for ashlar work is lying conveniently at hand—avoiding haulage. The width of this bridge would depend upon the quantity of water that was determined should pass over it, and this would regulate the cost. The only other work of this nature would be an aqueduct to cross the valley of South Creek—1000 or 1500 yards in length; it would require to be 60 feet above the bed of the creek, lessening in height towards each extreme. There is no sandstone near, consequently if it was required to carry a large quantity of water, an iron structure would be the most applicable—say 1500 yards in length, with rubble masonry approaches (without survey it is not wise to be more definite); but to supply Sydney and its environs alone, timber structures at both the Nepean River and South Creek would answer every purpose for many years to come, and could be easily supplemented or replaced by enlarged and substantial buildings being erected beside them when required. There is one short cutting required of 60 feet at its greatest depth; the others are minor, and no other work of any magnitude.

It will be seen there is nothing in these works to create any distrust as to their being effectually and economically constructed; nor should there be any great delay in drawing a supply from that source for Sydney alone. If the matter became very urgent, sufficient water could be procured for the city and suburbs by intercepting the heads of South Creek, Rope's Creek, and Eastern Creek, or by pumping from the Nepean, without waiting for the erection of the dam in the Warragamba or the bridge at Nepean—the two heaviest works, and not at any great waste of money, as those works would always come in as a part of the great scheme, the main extra outlay would be the pumping gear, which would be of little service after gravitation was established from the Warragamba.

That portion of the line of aqueduct I proposed to Government in 1866—from Prospect to Sydney—has been adopted by the Commission, consequently ratified by them, although laid out in a very different manner to what I would adopt; therefore I need not go over it, as its practicability is unquestioned, but I may mention that I think those gentlemen should have acknowledged their plagiarism.

Now, I have before me undeniable testimony for every statement I have here made, which can be produced at any time. The extent and contour of the river gorge has been accurately determined by trigonometrical measurement, and the elevations of the country from Warragamba to Rope's Creek (14 miles), were measured by Mr. Wyndham, an intelligent Government surveyor, under the direction of the Surveyor-General, at the request of the Water Commission, the correctness of which I myself superintended. That from Rope's Creek to Prospect (5 miles), is part of the line I measured in 1847 for railway purposes, the truth of which has been proved by the Commission having applied the test of the levels of the Western Railway to it—all of which were under examination in the Water Commission. Nevertheless, the other members have drawn the very opposite conclusions from myself as to the practicability and utility of the scheme, and refused inquiry in consequence. This will appear very strange to professional men, who know that such surveys found data that cannot be controverted. It is for me who stand in single minority to show the proof of the conclusions I have arrived at, which are so directly opposed to those of the other members of the Commission, and afford them an opportunity for refutation.

The first misstatement in the report is that the bed of the Warragamba, at its junction with the Nepean, is only 41 feet above sea level, when the trial surveys show it is 88½ feet.

2nd. That there is not sufficient fall in the country from Mulgoa to Sydney to serve the latter with water by gravitation, when the surveys show that Mulgoa is 116½ feet above Crown-street Reservoir, averaging 3⅜ feet per mile.

3rd. That a dam 170 feet high would not be sufficient to raise the water into Mulgoa. Mr. Grundy estimates it would require 235 feet; Mr. Moriarty calculates 205 feet, then Mr. Wyndham's survey shows that the bed of the Warragamba is only 164 feet below Mulgoa, to which add six feet head water = 170 feet.

4th. Mr. Moriarty states that, under any circumstances, it would require an aqueduct of 18 miles in length and 130 feet in height to convey the water from Mulgoa to Prospect; in consequence of the conduit having to cross South Creek, Rope's Creek, and Eastern Creek, when the whole distance from the Warragamba to Prospect is under 19 miles, with a gradual descent all the way, and Mr. Wyndham's survey shows that an aqueduct of, at most, 1500 yards in length, and only 60 feet in height above the bed of South Creek, lessening towards each extreme, will answer every purpose.

5th. That the line of country I proposed would not command Sydney by gravitation, although it was afterwards adopted by the Commission, and is represented and recommended in their report as capable of supplying Crown-street Reservoir.

The following is a synopsis of the elevations taken from the above-mentioned surveys:—

Crown-street reservoir ...	136	feet above the level of the sea	
Rise in the land to Petersham	14	"	"
Height of Petersham ...	150	"	"
Rise to Prospect... ...	40	"	"
Height of Prospect ...	190	"	"
Rise to Rope's Creek ...	15	"	"
Height of Rope's Creek ...	205	"	"
Rise to floor of tunnel at Mulgoa ...	47½	"	"
Height of floor of tunnel at Mulgoa	252½	"	"
Depth of gorge, or bed of the Warragamba, below floor of tunnel, at Mulgoa ...	164	"	"
Height of the bed of Warragamba, at its junction with Nepean River	88½	"	"

This synopsis, taken from surveys that are beyond doubt, proves that the foregoing statements, which are made in the Water Commissioners' report, are totally incorrect.

It shows that the bed of the Warragamba is 88½ feet above sea level, instead of 41, as represented.

The Mulgoa is 116 feet above Crown-street Reservoir; consequently, that there is ample fall to bring the water down from thence to Sydney by gravitation.

That there is a gradual descent in the surface of the land from Mulgoa to Sydney, therefore it will not be necessary to convey the water through the air 130 feet above that surface for 18 miles, as represented by Mr. Moriarty.

That a dam in the Warragamba of 170 feet in height will secure a depth of six feet head of water over a reservoir 14 to 15 miles in length: consequently, it is not necessary to raise it 95 feet higher, as Mr. Moriarty asserts.

These mistaken assertions, coupled with an evident disinclination to entertain the subject, made me retire from the Commission with the intention of waiting for a better opportunity to bring the matter forward, which now appears to have arrived. I have no interest in the matter but the public good, nor any desire for notoriety, and no utility would have arisen from my pressing the subject further at that time.

I have estimated for six feet head of water in the Warragamba Reservoir, but there is no reason against 20 head being impounded, if desired, with perfect safety. Six feet in depth over such a space would contain a vast amount of water, sufficient for the requirements of Sydney for many years. Nevertheless, I would recommend an increase to meet future wants; but there has been so much fuss made against the height of this dam that I have kept the figures as low as possible, without interfering with the utility of the scheme. As I have stated, supplementary dams can always be erected in the adjoining rivers; and to those who still doubt the security of such a work, it may seem more advisable to construct other smaller works than to increase the magnitude of this.

As to the third query, What would the cost of such works be? I will not attempt to guess. The proper way to arrive at that is to have a complete survey made, to obtain correct data from which to start computations. No true reasoner will work on an imaginary basis, for if he does he can never be sure of his results, and what man of sense would enter into a large speculation on an imaginary estimate? The question has frequently been put to me, when my reply has invariably been, What would an architect say if you asked him for an estimate of the cost of a house you proposed to build without giving him the dimensions nor the number of floors, doors, or windows? You only wanted to know what it would cost. Such is a parallel case to this. I want to know the dimensions of the work that would be required, the quantity of earth to be removed, the number of bridges, culverts, &c., &c., and their size; that would be necessary before I could satisfactorily go into any calculation of cost. A trial survey is made solely to ascertain the practicability of a scheme, and that is all we have in this instance; if that is approved of, it must be amended, and again amended, until the very best line of country is discovered, on which the works would be planned, measured, and estimated with certainty. There are men that do not hesitate to flash off an estimate at sight, but I am not one of them; and I think it will be observed that the country generally pays double the amount of the first estimate before a work is completed.

The fourth query,—What return may reasonably be expected from the capital expended?

This hinges on the preceding. We have not got the principal element in the calculation, the amount of capital that would be necessary, but can foresee that every gallon of water that can be supplied for irrigation, town use, or manufactures, would be of money value; and that when the work was completed, even in part, the yearly expenditure in working it would be very small; little more than superintendence; a good estimate may be made from the present and increasing consumption in Sydney. My impression is, if the scheme was carried out with skill and good judgment, it would be a source of considerable revenue, as all such schemes are in Europe, without touching upon its utility in affording health, pleasure, and comfort to the inhabitants.

Then, there are the indirect benefits, which are incalculable—the relief to the Hawkesbury Flats, and general improvement of Cumberland, and to the whole country, by introducing a general system of irrigation; for, I believe, this would be only the first step towards that great result, for there are many other parts equally capable of such improvement that, were this accomplished, would no doubt be undertaken.

This paper is not intended to draw any comparison between the Warragamba and Upper Nepean schemes. Nor am I called upon to do so. It is enough for me to show the practicability of the former, and to substantiate the statements I made in its favour long before the Water Commission was appointed, which have been so violently attacked; but I may mention that I believe the recommendations in favour of the latter are equally delusive, as I have shown the objections raised to the former are. If I am wrong in what I assert, no doubt my words will soon be refuted; but I think I can prove the position, and have great faith in truth and honesty of purpose, notwithstanding this scheme appears at present to be entirely ignored.

Mr. John Young, after referring to the necessity for an increased water supply to Sydney and the suburbs, said he thought that Mr. Woore's ideas were good. Mr. Woore deserved the thanks of the community for the great care and attention which he had given to the question. With regard to the proposed dam, he had no doubt that it could be constructed; although he had not seen the place. It would only be a question of cost. His own idea of constructing a dam was that there should be two walls of stone, at least 15 or 20 feet apart, and that the lower wall should be well buttressed, and between the walls should be built up a clay puddle. There was one weak point in regard to the scheme proposed by Mr. Woore, and the same weakness was observable in the scheme proposed by the Water Commission—that was the open culverts. It appeared to him that in the majority of cases they would have to go round the spurs of hills. That would necessitate the use of a water pipe for a conduit, or a puddled conduit; and that would prove very expensive. There was another weak point in both schemes. It was proposed to form an intercepting reservoir at Prospect. Its elevation would not be sufficient to supply the whole of Sydney. Therefore, in order to supply the whole of the city and the suburbs, the scheme would have to be partly gravitation and partly pumping. He knew the water could be brought from its source by pipes, without an intercepting reservoir; but the pressure would be so great, that the pipes would be liable to burst. The pipes through which water was brought to Melbourne from the Yan Yean, frequently burst; and an intercepting or distributing reservoir had to be constructed. If that could be done here, a gravitation scheme would be right. But he did not know any place himself—and he presumed the Commissioners did not find a place, as they had said nothing about it in their report—of sufficient elevation that would be suitable for an intercepting reservoir, from which the whole of the city and suburbs could be supplied.

Dr. Garran asked what was the width of the Warragamba River, at the point where it was proposed to intercept the water, and the length and breadth of the proposed reservoir?

Mr. Woore said he had all the information respecting the width of the river, &c., but he had not got it with him, and he could not trust his memory.

Mr. Neale thought the community was much indebted to Mr. Woore. He thought it would have been well if Mr. Woore had been able to give the information asked by Dr. Garran with regard to the width of the Warragamba gorge. He (Mr. Neale) had taken a great deal of interest in the question of the water-supply to Sydney, and it was at his instance that the Commission was appointed. Before the Commission completed their labours, he was in favour of the Warragamba scheme. But he must say that, after perusing the statements of the Water Commission on Mr. Woore's project, he believed that the cost would be so excessive it would be almost impossible to carry it out at the present time. He should be glad if it were otherwise, for he had no doubt that there was a far larger quantity of water in the Warragamba than would be required by Sydney for many years to come. As regarded the remark of Mr. Young, that either scheme would have to be partly pumping and partly gravitation, that was correct. Such places as Balmain, Paddington, Newtown, and the highest portions of Sydney would have to be supplied by pumping; but it was a very limited area indeed. He trusted that the holding of the present meeting would stir the citizens up to the importance of the question, and teach them the necessity for looking for a more adequate supply than could be obtained at present. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Woore for his interesting paper.

Dr. Garran seconded the motion, and in doing so pointed out that it was impossible to carry out a scheme of supplying the whole of Sydney and some of the suburbs by gravitation except at enormous expense, as there was no eligible site for an intercepting reservoir. The only place he knew of that was of sufficient elevation for a reservoir to supply Sydney by gravitation was on the south side of Port Hacking.

The Mayor said that a better supply of water was wanted, but he thought it ought to be a national affair. He could not see that the Corporation, with its small income, should rush into an enormous expenditure in order that the suburbs, as well as the city, might be supplied. The City Council had done the best it could with the means at its disposal. The aldermen were quite as anxious to adopt a new system as any other members of the community. But he thought it was for the Legislature to take up the question, and unless it did take it up the city and suburbs would have to put up with a limited supply of water.

The motion was agreed to, and the meeting terminated.

FROM SYDNEY TO HILL END.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

Having completed my Northern tour, my attention was naturally directed to the Southern and Western; taking my course in that direction, curiosity directed my steps to the famed Hill End. I write "curiosity," being well aware that no report of mine could post the interested public up in news one whit more than the weekly details furnished by various journals, of the doings and progress there. Any items I do furnish, therefore, from this well-known reefing district must not be looked upon in any other light than the impressions of a visitor on his first acquaintance with an interesting locality. I consider it at all times right to prepare my jottings in this way, when time will not allow me to make a thorough investigation or survey of a district. First impressions are so often erroneous, so often mixed up with hearsay, that not only the writer but the reader may be misled, both perhaps with the best intentions.

It is unnecessary to enter into details of the journey by rail, but little can interest a traveller by a night train unless the names of the stations he passes, and his anxiety to procure a few hours' sleep during the trip,—a refresher that I fear but few ever succeed in obtaining, try hard as they will.

I really believe an interesting article could be written on the difficulties experienced by sleepers, or would-be sleepers in railway carriages. So many little things crop out to rouse the dosey one—there's the "tickets gentlemen" from the guard, the gentlemen that will smoke, and the gentlemen that will talk fortissimo, not to mention the whistlings of the locomotive, and the various stoppages. Look at it in any light eight hours in a carriage, no matter how comfortable, seems, at night particularly, a long time, and but few I imagine feel sorry when the journey is at an end.

The ten or twelve miles of road from the Plains to Bathurst is taken by coach. The morning of my trip Cobb's coach was the only one on the road, and was well filled by passengers and luggage. The road from the Plains to Bathurst is a shocking bad one, particularly after rain; to get along at anything like a place is impossible, therefore the trip often takes three hours. Jolting and bumping after the ride by rail is any thing but pleasant, and when landed safely in the Western City the passenger generally experiences a feeling of relief.

It is not my intention to enter into a description of a place so well known as Bathurst; in justice, however, I must pay a high compliment to its fine buildings and streets. It possesses several fine churches, a good school of arts, and an extensive market building recently erected. Its business establishments impress the visitor with an idea of the magnitude of its trade, which must be more than extensive. The greatest drawback to the place is the presence of the four walls of the gaol, right in the heart of it, on one of the best sites.

The gaol is really an eyesore in Bathurst, and one not easily removed. Its erection on the spot it occupies cannot be regarded as a want of judgment, for at the time of its erection the town was but a small one; now, however, the best of the buildings are crowded around it, and the best must be made of what is considered an unfortunate oversight.

Cobb's coaches start from Bathurst to Hill End daily; the hour selected is 5 a.m.; rather an early one; still, none too early when the object is to traverse the sixty miles or so of notorious bad road between the two places in daylight. I was well prepared for the worst, still I could in fancy but form a weak idea of what the road really is after a few days' rain. No wonder capsizes and late delivery of mails are frequent, and to fine a coach proprietor for late delivery on such a road is simply absurd. When the best of horses, driven by good drivers can only manage sixty miles in twelve hours when the road is in a good state, or at its best, what can be expected when that road is in a puddle or sticky state?

Thirty miles from Bathurst the Turon River is reached, and the town of Sofala. The mention of the Turon will doubtless bring up old reminiscences to many—its first rush, the quantities of gold it yielded, and the adventures met with. A score and more years have passed since its first opening, still the banks of the Turon and a few of its bars are gold-producing. The hydraulic is brought to bear upon its banks with payable results, and many Europeans and a host of Chinamen make a living still out of the old Turon. The town of Sofala, from its peculiar situation between hills, is not seen to advantage until the traveller is right into it. So steep is the hill the coach descends down to the township, that the passenger catches no glimpse of the buildings until within a few yards.

Sofala is, to all appearance, a stirring little place, with a fair display of fair buildings, and not a bad share of trade. My stay was very brief in the town (simply time enough for dinner); therefore, I cannot give an idea of the township, which fact I much regret. On the road, the diggings known as Wattle Flat is passed, where reefing operations are in progress close to the road. I did not think it advisable to make a stay there for the purposes of inspection, as I am aware that very good accounts have been published of the doings and probabilities of the place; therefore, it might be from me considered merely a repetition if I essayed an inspection of the claims.

Away from Sofala, where horses and coaches are changed, the Turon is crossed, and the hills around the town are to be mounted. An idea of the nature of the country will be formed when the distance of the coach road is taken into consideration, compared with the actual distance in a straight line between Bathurst and Hill End.

The road is over sixty miles, the distance, as the crow flies, about thirty. From this it will be imagined what roundabouts the road takes; but, to form a notion of the hills and the state of the road a trip to Hill End would be necessary. Improvements are in progress, however, and in a few months the road will be much improved, as parties are busily engaged at present in cutting and metalling the worst parts; it will, indeed, be a great boon to the inhabitants of Hill End and Tambaroora when the road is rendered a good one.

Of all the hills perhaps the stiffest is the one known as the "Monkey," half-way between Sofala and Hill End. "Walk, gentlemen, please," is the polite request of the driver when its foot is reached, and a nice breather it is to negotiate. From the top of the hill the road is, as a rule, more muddy and less hilly. As from this point to Hill End more of a tableland has to be crossed, in due time it is, and the buildings and lights of the famed reefing town heave in sight.

"Sweet Mudland," one is tempted to exclaim, as the street known as Clark-street is splashed through. I know much has been written about this particular street, and, no doubt, a deal more has been said. I know travellers are, as a rule, inclined a little to exaggeration, but, in justice to that class, permit me to pay a passing compliment. As regards the mud in Clark-street, I never have heard an exaggeration. No, to Clark-street I will give the palm for mud and the ill manner it is laid out. It possesses three remarkable features, being "narrow," crooked, and filthy. This last was my impression at night, in the morning I had a better opportunity for inspection.

"Hill End" from its position might have more aptly been named "Hill Top," as in reality it is not at the end but at the top of Hawkins Hill, the spot where the celebrated rich claims are situated. The township is on, or close to, the summit of the hill; for half a mile two lines of streets run thickly built on, too closely for health sake. Tambaroora-street is the upper one where the churches and a few business places have been erected. Clark-street is the principal business street in the town, and through it the most traffic takes place. The major portion of the buildings are of a temporary nature, but several substantial brick edifices have been erected, and several are in course of erection. Clark-street, as I have before stated, is muddy, the houses on each side are packed close, therefore the centre of the street which has a gentle slope to the hill is made the drain. A chain of muddy lagoons extend from end to end, and the pedestrian often feels sorely puzzled to find a crossing-place at any part of it. At night time it is peculiarly perplexing, and taking a view from the balcony of one of the hotels, the spectator would imagine so many "will of the wisps" were flitting throughout the streets as the inhabitants with lanterns trudge through from point to point. A new arrival is apt for the first day or so to respect the polish of his boots, and take a few circuits to reach particular points, but the feeling soon wears off, and in a short time he takes the puddles as a matter of course, never heeding the appearance of his extremities.

One can find interesting studies even in mud; the photographic artists have; and I was favoured by two cartes by the local artists, the A. A. Company and Mr. Pike, giving two scenes in Clark-street; they are studies in their way. One represents a horse being pulled out of a mud-hole, the other a dray bogged. These little episodes occurred a few days before my arrival; but they fade in comparison with one I saw last Sunday. A drunken man had by some means floundered into one of the favourite spots, fell, and was completely covered in the puddle. The spectators, of course, had to pull him out—not an easy matter. After three ineffectual attempts with a long slab, at length the unfortunate one was rescued from his muddy position, and presented the appearance of a model enveloped by a clayey mould for casting purposes. The model was removed to the lock-up, stripped, and a blanket supplied him by some obliging constable. Sights like this, I was informed, are frequent. The wonder is how poor foolish inebriates escape being smothered, for many drunken ones can be seen staggering about the street at nightfall.

Hill End, from the statements of the inhabitants, is not the place it was three months back. Money is not so plentiful or business so brisk. From my observations, I should fancy that it is still a stirring place, but with rather too many business places for its requirements. All trades are represented in the town, and there are many places for amusement. Shooting and bowling alleys abound. From the popping of the rifles heard after nightfall, one would imagine himself in the midst of warfare; but such is not the fact, as the firing is at targets, at so much per shot—and a fine profitable business it is to the gallery-keeper. The banking interest is well represented by three branches—the Joint Stock, Bank of New South Wales, and Commercial. Not much can be said in praise of their office accommodation. The same remark might well be applied to the telegraph and post offices, as both occupy poor dingy buildings.

The churches and Public school are the most praiseworthy structures in the town. One church, the Presbyterian, recently erected, is a fine little building. The Public school is situate in Tambaroora-street; it was a wooden building with teacher's cottage attached; lately two large rooms of brick have been added. The additions were badly required, as the attendance is large—the average at present being 209 children. Mr. Thomas Yates is the master, with four assistants. The three schoolrooms are well furnished, and the carpenters were busily employed at the time of my visit, completing the desks and interior arrangements.

The Presbyterian church is a pretty stone structure, designed by Mr. Rowe; it was erected in six months by the contractors, Bully and Co., at a cost of £1300. The interior is particularly neat, the principals are of stained Baltic deal, the roof is lined with cedar and pine varnished, giving a pretty effect. No clergyman is as yet appointed; the Rev. Mr. M'Kinnon is applied for. The church is almost clear of debt, only £200 remains to be collected.

The church of England is a wooden building; a stone one is in course of construction; the foundations are already in. The new building is to be a rubble stone one with cut freestone windows, buttresses, and caps; the amount of the contract is £2200.

The Roman Catholic school, where services are held, is situated N.E. of the town on the hill, a fine site. The school has an average attendance of 100 children. The building is a brick one.

The Wesleyan Church is a neat building, of rubble stone, situate in Tambaroora-street, with a commodious residence attached, where the Rev. W. Brown resides.

The police quarters and lockup are only temporary structures. While on this subject I might suggest the immediate erection of suitable buildings, as they are badly required, the district is not free from crime. Cases of petty larceny are frequent, and also more serious ones of garotting. Still, taking the population into consideration, the district cannot be regarded as one noticeable for crime, when it is taken into consideration that nearly 5000 people reside in and close to Hill End, and that bad characters generally find their way to new rushes as a rule.

The want of a court-house is badly felt, also an addition to the magistracy. At present only the police magistrate, Mr. J. W. Lees, and three local J.P.'s are available for the forum.

The water supply question is one that is giving some uneasiness. In the summer water will have to be carted a considerable distance. At present the principal supply is derived from a dam (Pullen's) at the end of the town, where the drainage of the township is bound to find its way. The wish of the inhabitants is to have a temporary reservoir at Fighting Gully, on a piece of land generously given by the philanthropic Mrs. Beard. This could take the place or fill the gap while a high-level reservoir is excavated on the Ball Hill, which, when completed, would supply the town. The Premier, during his short visit, had these particular wants pointed out to him, and sensibly promised his attention. The water supply should be the first matter to receive attention.

The want of precaution in mining is evident from the number of mining accidents which have occurred lately in the claims working at a depth. Even as I write a melancholy proof of this is before me, as the funeral of the miner, William Toll, passes. This unfortunate man was injured a fortnight since by the explosion of a blast while two miners were tamping with an iron bar in the Great Extended Company's claim. One man, William M'Donnell, was instantly killed by the bar passing through his head. The other, William Toll, with his two arms shattered, crawled to the shaft from the drive, a distance of 20 feet, and, with his teeth, pulled the signal-line. The dead body and the living one were raised to the surface, and all that medical skill could do was done by Dr. Carroll for the survivor. One arm was amputated but from the injuries received to one side it was all along feared that the man could not live. Dr. Machattie, of Bathurst, was summoned for consultation with Dr. Carroll, and it was decided to remove the other arm, also the toes of the right foot. This was done, but spite of all attention the man gradually sank, and twelve days after the accident passed away peacefully. The man must have possessed rare courage, and it was only that kept him alive for a single day. It was only when the second arm was taken from him that he gave way, and as the poor fellow said to the doctor "wished to die." This sad tale points its own moral, the want of legal interference in mining management, or such accidents are bound to be of frequent occurrence.

It is my intention in my next article to give a brief account of the crushing machinery, and various plants around Hill End, then I will devote a short one to some of the claims, "rich and poor." On that subject it is not my intention to go into detail, but simply give my impression of the probabilities of the district; however brief, it may prove of interest to a few interested in the district.

I will conclude this rather lengthy article by the notice of the christening of Swiss and Co.'s machine on the Lower Turon, which I was present at. The machine has been erected on the right or west bank of the Turon, to supply the want much felt by claims surrounding, as the packing expenses to the machines on Hawkins Hill prevented many claims from crushing stone considered payable.

A good Cornish flue boiler has been set in brick, with a brick stack. The boiler is by Russell and Co., of Sydney. The engine is an imported one, capable of being worked, from 5 to 40 horse power, by expansion gear, which saves steam waste. At present only two batteries are up of 5 stamps, each 6½ cwt., by Mort and Co. Two copper tables, one 2, the other 4 feet, receive from the gratings into three ripples, with guards from the ripples or wells; it falls on to two blanket tables, one of 9, the other 11 feet; then into a Chilian mill, from whence it passes and becomes what is termed tailings.

The machine works very smoothly, and its erection reflects credit on the youthful engineer, Mr. M'Dougall, under whose supervision it was erected. The pumping gear, amalgamating barrel for blanketings, &c., are all complete, and the entire plant is in first-class working order.

On last Thursday the engine shed was the scene of the christening, and a goodly company assembled to witness the smashing of the champagne bottle over the fly-wheel, which was most gracefully performed by Mrs. Wythes, who named the plant "Lewis and Co.'s Providence."

The party adjourned to Mr. Yeo's Hotel, close to the river, where a banquet to celebrate the event was partaken of by twenty-four guests. Several toasts were proposed and drunk with customary honours, and the success of Lewis and Co.'s plant heartily wished and hoped for by all present. The proprietors of the "Providence" deserve special commendation for putting the first crushing machine on the Lower Turon.

The Impounding Act.—The *Western Post* says—The peculiar hardship that is attached to some people by the present law of compelling the poundkeeper to send notice to the residents beyond ten miles of the pound by means of a registered letter, should their cattle be impounded, has been exemplified lately. To make matters plain, we will quote the Act which reads thus—"When any cattle, &c., the poundkeeper shall within twenty-four hours thereafter, send a notice to the owner, if known and residing within ten miles of the pound, and if residing at a greater distance, then by a registered letter through the general post, send notice to certain;" &c. The hardship is this, suppose A's cattle are impounded, and A lives beyond ten miles of pound, the poundkeeper is by law bound to send A notice by means of a registered letter. Now presuming A's correspondence is not very voluminous, and he is not in the habit of sending in regularly for the post; then A's registered letter lies in the post-office until by some means he is informed of the fact, and perhaps, meanwhile, the animals impounded are sold for a mere song. Were the usual practice adopted with these registered pound notices, the same as is now the practice with the ordinary letters, then this difficulty would be solved; for A would get his pound notice in the same way as he gets his correspondence (if any) but as long as the registered letters are compelled by law to be sent, and there being no letter carriers outside the boundaries of the town, so long will a very unjust regulation exist, one that can be easily remedied; for it would be simple enough to allow a poundkeeper to make use of a special stamp, besides registering, and then allowing the notices to be forwarded in the usual way as letters are.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I noticed in your article of the 2nd instant, on the subject of nominations to the Legislative Council, that after quoting from two past Secretaries of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Granville, and also from two past Governors of our colony, Sir John Young (now Lord Lisgar) and Lord Belmore, you arrive at the conclusion following:—

"Apart, therefore, from further confidential despatches, every Governor will see that his instructions are virtually* *not to swamp the Council except in a case of extreme urgency*, and not to consent to new appointments for the purposes of *political partisanship*. Any important reconstruction of the Upper Chamber therefore, while it remains a nominated one, can only happen by the voluntary resignation of several members, or by their gradual disappearance from the scene of action."

This seems to be put forward as something new and important. I however, am not aware that more has ever been claimed by any person in this country!

You treat the publication of the correspondence on the subject as a parliamentary paper, having more historical than present interest; I think you are mistaken. The reason that induced me to move for the production and printing of the papers arose from the fact that Mr. Parkes had in the Assembly stated substantially (for I do not profess to follow his exact words), as justifying his endeavouring to sweep away the present Legislative Council, and substituting for it an elective Council, that the present Government although "having the Assembly and the country at their backs," (?) were powerless with regard to an important and urgently required measure—the Border Duties Bill; that they could do nothing with the Legislative Council—that others had nominated all, or nearly all, the members there, and that a limit as to number of councillors had been fixed, beyond which number the Secretary of State for the Colonies would not permit the Governor to extend the Council, and that a dead lock had thus arrived. In doing so, Mr. Parkes blamed various Governments, in all of which either Sir James Martin or myself had been; I ventured to suggest that Mr. Parkes was mistaken, that no such limit as to the number of members of the Legislative Council had been fixed, and that so far from the Secretary of State for the Colonies having done so unconstitutional a thing as to have instructed the Governor not to increase the Council, even should such become absolutely necessary for the purpose of carrying an imperative necessary measure, the despatch of Lord Granville, of the date October, 1869 (the last despatch that I know of on that branch of the subject) took an entirely different view of the matter. While ridiculing the idea of the passing of the Borders Duties Bill being a question of sufficient magnitude to warrant such an extreme course as inducing the Legislative Council to carry it, I called Mr. Parkes's attention to the fact that the battle of the right to increase the number of the Legislative Council in extreme cases had been fought and won, as he might easily find by reference to a correspondence of some four years back between her Majesty's Government in England and the Government of this colony; and that if he really thought the Border Duties Bill was one of such great importance as he claimed for it, he would find there that a shorter and less destructive course was open to him than sweeping away the present Council altogether. He could advise an increase of members, unless, indeed, he knew that he was talking "bunkum" as to the importance of the question, and that he knew also that it would be dangerous to his Ministry to advise the Government to such a course, to obtain the carrying of a doubtful piece of legislation (even from the most favourable point of view) as the Border Duties Bill.

Mr. Parkes appeared to me to deny that such a correspondence existed, or that if it existed that it could bear the interpretation I put upon it. I then moved for and obtained its publication, partly because I knew that Mr. Parkes was in error in making that statement, and partly because he in the same speech informed the Parliament, that the Government had determined to abolish the present Legislative Council, for the fallacious reason, that the power given by the Constitution Act, to the Governor and Executive Council to increase the number of the Legislative Council, had been practically removed by the Secretary for the Colonies.

I venture to submit that an erroneous statement, which could not but amount to a charge, that the Constitutional action of the Governor and Executive Council of the colony had been unduly interfered with by the Secretary for the Colonies, was under the circumstances of immediate practical importance. It was of importance to inform the country of the facts of the case, and it was of importance for the purposes of debate, when the threatened bill of Mr. Parkes for the abolition of the present Legislative Council is introduced.

It will be seen by the correspondence, that in May, 1868, the then Governor referred to me a despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Granville), in which despatch his lordship took up what appeared to my colleagues and myself objectionable ground, with regard to certain appointments to the Legislative Council of this colony, made by our predecessors in office. It then seemed to be convenient and desirable that the general question of appointment making to the Legislative Council should be discussed between the Government of this colony and the Government of England. The despatch to which we took exception referred to the action of other gentlemen, and not to any action of ours, and besides we had no desire to make new appointments. We, in taking exception to the despatch, had no grievance of our own to complain of, and were therefore in a peculiarly favourable position to remonstrate against what appeared to be an undue interference on the part of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the Government of this colony, and I undertook to prepare the paper on this subject, which being done was afterwards adopted by my colleagues, and forwarded through Lord Belmore to the Government in England.

Now let us see whether there is any real difference with regard to increasing the number of the Legislative Council, to carry into law legislation of great importance under extreme cases, between what I claimed on behalf of the Governor and Executive Council of this colony, in my memorandum to Lord Belmore before alluded to, and what Lord Granville wrote in reply. I maintain that on this, by far the most important portion of that correspondence, Lord Granville's views conveyed in his despatch of October, 1869, were substantially in accord with those submitted by me through the Governor to his lordship, and to which his lordship's said despatch was in acknowledgment. I wrote—

"Memorandum.—Your Excellency's memorandum accompanying the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 18th December, 1868, No. 2 (M. 2190 B), is marked 'private'; and all that your Excellency therein appears to desire at my hands is, my concurrence in an assurance to Lord Granville, that the addition made by the late Ministry to the number of the Legislative Council, as then existing, was not in fact politically material as altering the balance in any important degree in favour of the Ministry by whom it was suggested to your Excellency; and I should, I beg to say, be most glad to concur in such assurance and make no further comment, did I not conceive that the despatch was based on a misapprehension which it is very important to the true interests of this colony that I should endeavour to remove.

"I presume, from the tenor of his Lordship's despatch, that he is under the impression that a maximum number of the Legislative Council has been defined or implied; and that the Responsible Ministers of your Excellency may not in their discretion advise your Excellency to exceed it. If such be his Lordship's meaning, I am compelled, with all deference for so high an authority, to say that this cannot be admitted by the members of the present Administration of this colony.

"The 2nd section of the Act 17 Victoria, No. 41, enacts that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by an Instrument under the Sign Manual, to authorize the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in her Majesty's name, by an Instrument or Instruments under the Great Seal, to summon to the said Legislative Council of the colony such persons, not being fewer than twenty-one, as the Governor and Executive Council shall think fit.

"In the third paragraph of your Excellency's instructions, to which I trust that I may be permitted to refer, attention is particularly drawn to the terms above quoted; and the paragraph ends with the following words,—but without any intimation, implied or expressed, of a limit to the number of members to be appointed by your Excellency with the advice of the Executive Council:—'We do therefore by these Our Instructions authorize you from time to time to summon to the said Legislative Council such persons as you and our said Executive Council shall think fit.'

"It is thus, I submit to your Excellency, abundantly clear that the law fixes no limit to the number of the Legislative Council of the colony, and that the determination beyond the legal minimum of twenty-one rests in your Excellency with the advice of your Ministers. There is no warrant in law for a contrary conclusion, and it follows therefore that it is to be hardly imagined that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would, unless under some misapprehension, have used the terms 'increase the number of the Legislative Council,' or expressed a regret that an addition had been made, or that it was likely to be used as a precedent for further additions. The fact is that additions have been made from time to time and no question has ever been raised as to the legality of such additions, or of the right of Ministers in their discretion to advise them. I think, therefore, that the Right Honourable the Secretary for the Colonies will scarcely deem it proper for him so to question or comment on the advice offered, or that may be offered by the constitutional Ministers of her Majesty's Representative in a British colony having a representative Assembly and Responsible Government, as to practically have the effect of nullifying without law in a material respect a most important constitutional principle, such as the right of extension of the Legislative Council. His Lordship will no doubt remember that even British Parliamentary legislation 'on any subject of exclusively internal concern' in any such colony, has been pronounced, as a general rule, unconstitutional, and only to be exercised in extreme cases in which necessity at once creates and justifies the exception. Parliamentary Paper, 1839, No. 118, page 7:—May's Constitutional History of England, volume 2, folio 371.

"In the colonial debates during the passage of the Constitution Act (see *Sydney Morning Herald*, December 22, 1853—an extract is enclosed), Mr. Wentworth, who is the author of that Act, substantially advocated a nominee Upper House because of its flexible and expansive character, and he saw therein the safety of the Constitution. His remarkable words were, that an Elective Upper House would lead to a revolution; that it would control the Lower House, and trample on the rights of the people.

"The recent 'deadlock' in the neighbouring colony of Victoria has shown some of the difficulties of a fixed number. With such a principle established, and with members like ours, holding their seats for life, our difficulties would not only be equal to those of Victoria with members chosen under the elective principle and for a short term of years, but would be likely some time or other to overwhelm the colony with anarchy and bloodshed. Mr. Wentworth was in favour of a nominee Upper House, which, he asserted, would give way rather than excite a revolution,—*and also because he felt assured that the Responsible Minister of the day would compel it to give way in such an exigency.*

"I may perhaps, in this view of the Constitution Act under which this colony is governed, urge *the right of any Ministry having what they believe a great national measure to carry through the Legislative Council, to see in its importance, if obstructed therein, a reason to advise the Governor for the time being to summon such a number of additional members as may secure the safety of the measure.* His Excellency of course would possess as perfect a right to refuse to act upon such advice and to call other advisers to his aid. *Whether or not it would be proper in a Minister to advise so extreme a course, or in a Governor to refuse compliance therewith, would, I take it, depend on the justice and importance of the measure involved,—on the amount and length of continuance of the obstruction of the nominated Legislative Council, on the proportionate number and importance of the majority of the colonists demanding it, and on the depth and fervour of their determination in doing so. In other words, the wisdom of the course could only be determined by the effect which compliance or refusal would have on the prosperity of the colony and the welfare and happiness of its people.*

"I desire therefore, to convey to your Lordship, not only from myself but from my colleagues in the Government, that we would consider any action of ours, having a tendency, however remotely, to limit the number of the Legislative Council as at present constructed, as an unwarrantable abandonment of our duty as Ministers alike responsible to your Excellency, to the Parliament, and to the people of the colony.

"John Robertson.

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Sydney, July, 1869."

Lord Granville replied:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor the Earl of Belmore.

(No. 77.) "Downing-street,
"2nd October, 1869.

"My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 169, of the 14th of July, enclosing a memorandum by Mr. Robertson on the subject of my despatch, No. 2, of the 18th December last, relating to some additional appointments which had been made to the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

"*When writing that despatch I was fully aware that the number of the Upper House in New South Wales was unlimited. I am also fully aware that, on certain critical occasions, it may become not only expedient but indispensable to bring the two Houses into harmony, by creating, or threatening to create, a number of Legislative Councillors sufficient for that purpose.* But it is not the less clear that the whole value and character of the Upper Chamber will be destroyed if every successive Ministry is at liberty, without any sufficient occasion, to obtain a majority in the Council by the creation of Councillors. To prevent this, some constitutional understanding, having in the public eye the form of a valuable though not absolutely inflexible precedent, and limiting the circumstances under which such creations can properly take place, is desirable. Such an understanding did, in fact, exist between Sir John Young and his successive Ministers; and the object of my despatch of the 18th of December was to enforce on you the inconvenience of any course which was calculated, without necessity, to impair the authority of that understanding, and to the expediency of making it clear, in the interest of the Colonial Constitution, that any necessary violation of its letter was not really a violation of its spirit; that is to say, that it was resorted to not to strengthen a party, but in reality for the convenience of legislation.

"I have, &c.,
"Granville."

It seems to me that Lord Granville in the despatch I have just quoted from takes not only the view of the question that is thoroughly legal, but that which is also thoroughly constitutional and satisfactory, and that the statement of Mr. Parkes to which I have alluded, that the present Government, were powerless, with regard to an important and urgently required measure (the Border Duties Bill), that they could do nothing with the Legislative Council, that a limit as to numbers had been fixed for that body, beyond which the Secretary of State for the Colonies would not permit the Governor to extend it, was thoroughly unwarrantable. The Secretary of State wrote:—"I am also fully aware that on certain critical occasions, it may become, *not only expedient, but indispensable, to bring the two Houses into harmony, by creating, or threatening to create, a number of Legislative councillors sufficient for that purpose.*" These views entirely accord with Mr. Wentworth's great speech on moving the third reading of the Constitution Act, and are in accordance with the law.

Mr. Parkes has therefore only to consider (according to Lord Granville) whether or not it is expedient or indispensable, that he should advise his Excellency to swamp the Upper House, in order to enable him to carry his Border Duties Bill? It is clear that if he thinks that measure of sufficient importance and urgency to demand that course, his shrinking from doing it is unpardonable. Can it be that fear lest Sir H. Robinson, who well knows that equally with Mr. Parkes's right to advise, and equally as constitutional, would be that of "His Excellency to refuse to act on his advice, and to call other advisers to his aid" has prevented such advice from being given? Certainly repugnance to taking an extreme course has not held back Mr. Parkes, for never during the history of responsible government in this country has any Minister, so indecently lost his temper in the Assembly, as Mr. Parkes did, whilst denouncing the action of the Legislative Council with regard to his pet measure, and whilst threatening the Council's absolute extinction, as his rightful revenge.

Let no man suppose that I am of opinion that the safety of any such measure as the Border Duties Bill would justify any Minister in offering the Governor the advice I have alluded to. I only wish to point out that if Mr. Parkes's anger had not given way to his desire for office, he would have taken that course. But threatening to sweep away the present Legislative Council was consistent with Ministerial vitality continuing for a considerable time; besides, public feeling may change, and there may be an excuse for not going on with the "sweeping" process, but the expedient of "swamping" would have brought about quick results. The bill would have passed, or Mr. Parkes would have been out of office long ago. The love of the first was not strong enough to induce this Minister, who is so fond of describing himself as "bold" and "strong" to risk the second.

With reference to the nominations to seats in the Legislative Council made in 1861, for the purpose of passing the Crown Lands Alienation Act of that year, I observe that you attach much importance to the fact of the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary for the Colonies, having alluded to it in these words:—"A measure so violent and in its nature so unconstitutional could only be justified by circumstances of the gravest danger, and of the gravest urgency, which did not, as it appears to me, exist." Here we have no statement, even from the Duke of Newcastle, that increasing the numbers of the Council for the purpose of carrying an important measure, is unconstitutional; *per se*, while we have of a more recent date, and after more mature consideration, the opinion of another Secretary of State, Lord Granville, saying—"I am fully aware that on certain critical occasions it may become not only expedient but indispensable to bring the two Houses into harmony by creating a number of Legislative Councillors for that purpose." I have shown that the law justifies the increase of members of the Legislative Council, and that we have the opinion of Mr. Wentworth, and of Lord Granville, and, indeed, the words of the Duke of Newcastle are of the same import, that it is a proper thing to do under particular circumstances. You say, "Now that the excitement of that transaction has passed away, there are probably few sensible politicians who will deny that it was a mistake. Nothing was gained by it, and much was lost." I take an entirely different view of the matter, and believe that very few sensible men, whether politicians or not, whose minds have not been poisoned by misrepresentation, and who are willing to make themselves acquainted with the facts, will arrive at any other conclusion, than that the Governor and Executive Council of the day did no more than their duty when taking the course they took.

True, the Duke of Newcastle strongly condemned it, on the ground that the object to be obtained did not appear to him to involve sufficient urgency and danger to justify it; but surely the opinion of the representatives of the people here, and that of the Governor and Executive Council, as to that point may be fairly taken to be of more force, from their greater knowledge of the importance of the measure then under discussion, of the bitterness of the opposition to it in the Legislative Council, and of the true feeling of the people of the colony with regard to it, than the Duke of Newcastle or any other man at a distance could possibly have had.

For many years before the passing of the Constitution Act, here, in 1854, public feeling had been strongly opposed to the land system in force, and the Legislature had been petitioned, time after time, in favour of legislation that would enable freer occupation and settlement. This was not only refused, but claims were set up by the Crown lessees of a kind bordering upon, if not absolutely claiming, the fee simple of the land they held in their occupation,—many arguing their right to it from the fact of long possession. When at length the Constitution Act passed, hope dawned upon the people, and it was difficult to restrain them, even until the return from England, where that great measure had gone for assent. When the elections under it took place, the constituencies were active on the subject, and almost as soon as the new Parliament was assembled, a land bill was introduced, but not one of the kind that the people had been longing for. That bill was thrown out, and subsequently another was introduced, which, pretty well for the same reason, was also thrown out, and if I mistake not, a third met a somewhat similar fate. At length, in 1860, two other land bills were submitted to Parliament, and at once secured popular favour of the most unmistakable kind; they, however, met with such treatment in the Assembly, that Ministers thought it their duty to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the people upon them. The result of that appeal was, as Sir John Young described it in his despatch of the 19th July, 1861, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Ministers were returned, supported by some "sixty-five, out of the seventy-two members of the Assembly."

The new Assembly passed the bills almost unanimously; and they were sent to the Legislative Council, where they were met with what some of the members there well described as a "vindictive opposition." They, however passed through committee, and were returned to the Assembly with many alterations, some of which, of a kind destructive of the principle of the measure, and in the highest degree hateful to the people. The Assembly accepted all the amendments, that as representatives of the people of the colony they reasonably could, but declined to assent to others of a different kind. Some of these the Legislative Council insisted upon, and at last on the Council insisting upon closing from free selection many millions of acres of land that the Government and representative branch of the Legislature (backed up from sincere and well thought-out opinion on the part of the public) held ought to be open to that mode of sale, I being the Minister in charge of the bill, declined to carry it further, on the ground I then stated, namely, that the first principle of the bill was that in all cases where the Government had a free course open, they ought to provide that holdings under pastoral lease, should give way to freehold settlement. I pointed out also that where there were leases, or promises of leases for pastoral purposes, of a different kind, even if only implied, the Government and Legislative Assembly had shown their determination to uphold the rights under them, and therefore that lands held under lease of date anterior to the 22nd February, 1858, were, by the bill, during the currency of such leases, excluded from free selection, only because otherwise a charge of repudiation might be set up. But that lands under lease of date subsequent to that time were held under regulations which made the conditions and terms of the lease subject to the will of Parliament.

The Legislative Council having thus set its face against the first principle of the measure, was adjourned for the purpose of enabling Ministers to consult as to the course they should pursue under the very important defeat they had sustained. After careful and anxious consideration Ministers came to the conclusion that the least objectionable course open to us was, to add to the Council a sufficient number of members to make a majority for the measure. Not the least of the reasons that led to that conclusion was the fact that the period of the existence of the Council was within a few days of termination. It seemed to us, therefore, that there never could be a time when so little inconvenience could follow a large increase of members, as we determined to make it known to the gentlemen to be nominated, that such nominations should give them no claim to be appointed to the new Council. We hoped thus to get the measure passed, but Sir William Burton prevented the possibility of that Council ever meeting again.

It will be admitted, then, that on approaching the duty of reconstructing the Council, Ministers were placed in a position of great difficulty. On the one hand, they could not but feel that there were many gentlemen who had been members of the then defunct Council, whom, for various reasons, it was most desirable should be placed in the new Council. On the other hand, their course with regard to the Land Bill had been in an extreme degree antagonistic, and it was we felt our clear duty at all hazards to take such a course in the construction of the new Council, as should at least make that measure secure.

Well, I am not sure that the course we took to bring about what we desired, namely, the passing of the Land Bill, and the appointment of the least objectionable of those gentlemen, was on strict Constitutional grounds quite defensible. In our anxiety, we sought advice and aid beyond our own Cabinet, and beyond even parliamentary men. Mr. Wentworth was here, and was friendly to the Government. He was also on terms of friendship with many gentlemen who had been in the first Upper House, from whom we had become estranged. He was the author of the Constitution—was a gentleman long retired from active public life, and possessed public confidence in a high degree. With that gentleman we became in communication, and after much discussion, a list of members for the new Legislative Council was made, and we obtained from Mr. Wentworth his unmistakable assurance that the body so selected would pass the Land Bills, which they did during their first session.

You think nothing was gained by the course we pursued, in increasing the number of the first Upper House, in the hope of thereby passing the Land Bill. I feel convinced that nothing but the determination evinced by the Governor and Executive Council to give effect to the will of the people of the country, in having pursued that course, could ever have induced many of the gentlemen who subsequently voted for the bill in the new Council to do so. Had it not been for the unwise course taken by Sir William Burton the bills would have been carried, without the necessity of these gentlemen, or any of them, doing anything like violence to the views, to which many of them had so often given expression.

You appear to sneer at the claim for moderation in the appointments to the new Legislative Council, which Sir John Young claimed for his Ministers in his despatch to the Duke of Newcastle of the 19th July, 1861, in which he dealt with the matter, and described what in his opinion the consequence would have been had other action been taken than that throughout pursued by his Government. In that despatch Sir John wrote amongst other things—

"The position would have been this: The Land Bills rejected by the Legislative Council, representing the upper or richer classes—the Ministers apparently acquiescing in the defeat—the people disappointed and distrustful—the Legislative Assembly irritated and exacting. The consequence would have been that the reconstruction of the Legislative Council, which could not be avoided or postponed, and which could only be effected with the advice of the Ministers, could hardly have been effected on any reasonable terms. The Ministers would not have ventured to advise or acquiesce in the nominations of any but decided partisans on the popular side. Now that the business is brought to a fortunate issue, I am persuaded, reflecting upon all that passed, that I was fortunate in adopting the ministerial advice; it was the least of the evils that stood for choice, and, though hazardous and thorny enough, it was the only path that led to safety. The Legislative Assembly and the public were reassured and contented—the honour of the Ministry vindicated—and themselves left free to act with forbearance to the opposite party, and that wise moderation in the nominations for life in the Legislative Council which they have since evinced."

You will, I have no doubt, say, but the Duke strongly disapproved of the course taken by Sir John Young by acting on our advice. I think, on a reperusal of the papers, you will not be able to find that anything of the kind occurred *after* his receipt of Sir John's despatches, from which I have just quoted. It is a fact, however, that in a despatch dated the 21st October, 1861, the Duke of Newcastle wrote, expressing extreme gratification at the manner in which the reconstruction of the Council had been carried out, and it is also a fact that on his arrival in England Sir John Young received greater marks of confidence and favour from her Majesty than ever did any other Governor that ever left our shores. But even if the Duke of Newcastle's ill opinion of the manner in which we attempted to carry the Land Bills through the first Legislative Council met with no change his views would have but little influence in convincing me that we were wrong. A patrician nobleman, whose ancestors have possessed immense estates for so long a time that it cannot, I believe, be traced, is not, I think, the most likely person in the world to sympathise with the claim of the humbler classes to assume the position of freeholders. But if he did so sympathise, he could not possibly have had any idea that the object we were contending for, was the placing at the disposal of hundreds of thousands of people lands upon which to make freehold homes—lands that were, under the law we sought to alter, doomed to comparative sterility and uselessness. If he had known this, he might perhaps have taken a different view of the importance of the question upon which he wrote in 1861 with so much apparent flippancy. Sir John Young, who did know something of the question, and who did know something of the requirements of the people, wrote in his despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, of date the 21st May, 1861:—

"The land question remains unsettled, which is to be deplored, as the state of conflict and uncertainty is deeply hurtful in many ways; but the public mind is quiet.

"The people are satisfied that all that could be done to pass the bills on which their hearts are set has been done by Ministers."

You mention that "when the House was reconstituted there was an understanding with Mr. Wentworth and others who were consulted, that twenty-seven should be the limited number. But though Mr. Robertson was Minister at the time, it would seem as if he was no party to this understanding, for in July, 1869, we find him protesting against arbitrary limitation." An agreement with regard to a number of councillors has often been mentioned before, but not accurately. The fact is, that we were unwilling to make a larger number of appointments than were necessary, because we did not desire that our opponents should be put at a disadvantage in consequence of the accident of the duty of appointing the Council having fallen upon us; and there were those who perhaps, ought to be appointed, but whom we could not, with any regard to our own self-respect, after their conduct to us when in the first Upper House. Amongst those prominently was Sir William Burton. We were not, however, desirous of placing difficulties in the way of our successors doing so, on peril of making the Council inconveniently large. It was thus that on Sir John Young inquiring how many we desired that the number should be, we said we should not exceed twenty-seven; and, although we remained in office some two years and a-half afterwards, that number was not only never exceeded by us, but never reached, although the Council recently defunct, consisted of thirty-six, and had been as high as forty-four.

Sir John Young, I think, misconceived our meaning, but even if otherwise, he certainly did not write on the matter, in the decisive manner you do. He said in his despatch of the 16th February, 1865:—

"It was understood that Mr. Wentworth was to be the President of the new Legislative Council, and I appointed him to the office as soon as it was formed. After many interviews and much deliberation, it was the general opinion of these gentlemen that twenty-seven members might with advantage be considered a convenient usual limit of the Council, and with this I concurred.

"Mr. Cowper and his colleagues recommend that seats should, in the first instance, be offered to twenty-seven gentlemen accordingly. Several declined on various grounds, and eventually twenty-three only were gazetted. That number was not subsequently augmented beyond twenty-six—during that Administration, which lasted nearly two-and-a-half years afterwards.

"Of course it was never contemplated that the Constitution Act could be set aside, or that any succeeding Ministry could be bound by the opinion of their predecessors, although by common assent the convenience of some usual limit might be recognized; neither was it ever contemplated that the Governor could relieve himself of responsibility, by giving beforehand his assent to any unvarying course of action. But I thought that what was then done might with advantage be referred to thereafter by myself and others, not as an absolute guide, but as giving the assistance of the opinion of able and impartial men, who were all equally anxious for the permanent stability of the Constitution.

"The recollection of these circumstances weighed, I admit, with me to some extent in arriving at the conclusion that no further addition should be made to the number of the Legislative Council at that time. I thought it unwise, in the absence of any particular reason, to deviate from a course which I had then approved of, and which, if constantly pursued, might gradually be confirmed by usage, and serve to maintain the strength and usefulness of the Council."

Certainly, a very different view of what occurred to that put forward by you.

This letter was commenced as dated, but as I had occasion to visit Bathurst before I could complete it, I was obliged to postpone doing so until my return.

In asking publication for it in the *Herald*, I beg to apologise for its length; yet, consistent with the purpose of setting forward what I think I am fairly entitled to have set forward, I do not see what I can strike out. Besides, I think it not improbable that during the period between 1861 and the present time, at least half an acre of space in the aggregate has been published by you in support of (what I think) erroneous views with regard to most of the matters on which I have written.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Clovelly, September 3, 1872.

*The italics all through this letter are mine. J. R.

Maravilla Cocoa.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*. Maravilla Cocoa.—The *Globe* says: "Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Homœopathic Cocoa.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut. Soluble Chocolate.—Made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—Adv.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

City of Brisbane (s.), 564 tons, Captain Hill, from Brisbane 9th instant. Passengers—Miss Robertson, Miss Gillie, Mrs. Black, Miss Gore, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Bell, Messrs. J. Halliday, W. F. Addison, C. V. Waldron, A. Lomer, J. Greer, W. L. Thatcher, J. Ward, J. Roberts, Rev. J. Buckle, Master Addison, and 11 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Diamantina (s.), 240 tons, Captain Maides, from Macleay River, via Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mrs. Smith, Miss Kemp, Miss Young, Messrs. Redgate, W. T. Poole, Nathan, and 7 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Meaney, from the Moruya, Clyde, and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mis. Moss, Miss Turner, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison 3 children and servant, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lodge, and 7 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Macedon (s.), for Melbourne; Prince of Wales, for Solomon Islands; Acacia, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Acacia, barque, 233 tons, Captain Riddle, for Newcastle, in ballast.

Prince of Wales, cutter, 23 tons, Captain Sainty, for Solomon Islands. Passenger—Mr. M'Carthy.

Boomerang (s.), 445 tons, Captain Lake, for Bowen and Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Messrs. E. K. Edkins, W. Harris, W. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Tasmania, from Wollongong, with 400 tons coal; Prince Alfred, Contest, from Port Stephens, with 22 tons fish, 20,000 feet timber, 200 bags maize, 10 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry, 10 hides, 24 bags oysters, 20 dozen lobsters, 2 tins honey; Forward, Commerce, J. G. Coleson, Schoolboy, from Richmond River, with 256,000 feet timber, 674 bags maize, 700 staves, 100 hides, 5 casks tallow, and sundries; Ripple, from Brisbane Water, with 24 logs hardwood; Undaunted, Gorilla, from Manning River, with 1045 bags maize, 800 feet cedar, 50 sides bacon, 21 bags oysters, 15 bags turnips; Catherine Agnes, Clara, Hebe, from Newcastle, with 988 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 73 bales hay, 6 casks tallow, 601 bags nuts, 325 bags seed, 150 cases vermicelli, 200 hides, 48 bags maize, 6 bundles skins, 30 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Eureka, for Port Macquarie; Contest, Prince Alfred, for Port Stevens; Gorilla, Undaunted, Morning Star, for the Manning River; Enterprise, Alice, Ripple, for Broken Bay; Catherine Agnes, Tasmania, Clara, Hebe, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 53 bales wool, H. Belt; 3 bales wool, 9 bales skins, Mort and Co.; 1 package tin ore, E. Ray; 20 packages tallow, Alderson and Sons; 1 parcel gold, Commercial Bank; 614 bags sugar, 36 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 5 packages tobacco, 5 packages tea, 3073 bags maize, 1420 cases fruit, 101 bags oysters, 3 bags seed, 113 hides, 551 cakes 693 ingots copper, 20 bags cocoanuts, 21 packages.

Queensland (s.), for Brisbane: 499 cases wines and spirits, 14 packages tobacco, 2 casks coffee, 175 packages tea, 141 packages beer, 335 bags sugar, 81 packages oilstores, 42 packages iron, 21 packages glass and earthenware, 14 cases boots, 150 boxes candles, 10 bags oatmeal, 22 bags salt, 40 bags flour, 30 kegs butter, 6 cases cheese, 20 bags onions, 6 horses, 1 buggy, 1 dray, 146 cases fruit, 42 bags potatoes, 220 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Derwent, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Macedon (s.), on Friday, at 11 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), Friday, at 4 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, September 11: Schiehallion, barque, 602 tons, Captain Lavack, for London; Borealis, ship, 920 tons, Captain Beard, for Shanghai; Prince of Wales, cutter, 23 tons, Captain Sainty, for S. S. Islands; Sarah Pile, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Skinner, for Fiji.

The Hallowe'en, from London, was berthed at the Circular Quay yesterday, and will commence discharging forthwith.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane at noon on the 9th instant; passed Smoky Cape at 6.35 p.m. on the 10th, and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 2.30 p.m. on the 11th. Experienced S.E. to N.E. winds to Port Stephens, from thence westerly. Passed the Wonga Wonga (s.) off Moreton Island, at 5.10 p.m. on the 9th, and the Queensland (s.), at 7 a.m. on the 11th.

The Boomerang (s.), left yesterday for Bowen and Cleveland Bay.

The Aberdeen clipper John Duthie has completed discharging her inward London cargo, with the exception of some iron pipes which cannot be removed until sufficient coals are taken on board to stiffen the ship, and it is satisfactory to know that not a single stained or ullage package has passed over the side. The John Duthie will load for San Francisco, and her spacious saloon accommodation is worthy the attention of passengers bound to California.

The Diamantina (s.) left the Macleay at 11 a.m. on the 8th instant, anchored in Trial Bay till 4 a.m. on the 9th, arrived in Port Macquarie at 11 a.m. on the same day, left again at 1 p.m. on the 10th, and arrived in Sydney at 3.45 p.m. on the 11th. Experienced moderate northerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Cargo: 937 bags maize, 45 tons sugar, 127 hides, 2 bags bacon, 19 cases eggs, 11 coops fowls, 2 casks tallow, 3 casks wine, 15 casks sugar-cane, 2 kegs honey, 12 pigs, a quantity of brass, iron, &c., from the wreck of Clarence (s.), and sundries.

The Kiama (s.) brings up 60 bags corn, 207 bags bark, 20 bags oysters, 23 bags bacon, 20 cases eggs, 32 hides, 181 loose cheeses, 93 kegs butter, 28 pigs, 16 calves, 2 coops fowls, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 10.—Orwell, schooner, Worledge, from Melbourne, via Sydney, with 80 kegs powder.

September 10.—Omeo (s.), Calder, from Melbourne, with about 800 passengers for the diggings.

September 11.—Ballina (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

September 10.—Winchester, ship, Arnold, for San Francisco, with 1350 tons coal, 17 tons shale.

September 10.—Mary Frances, barque, Patching, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal.

September 10.—Platypus (s.), for the Clarence River.

September 10.—Mary Ann, schooner, Stephens, for Bluff Harbour, with 141 tons coal, 1300 felloes, 2000 spokes, 40 dray poles, 9574 feet hardwood.

September 10.—Medea, barque, Anthony, for Dunedin, with 602 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 6.—Borrowdale, from Liverpool; Corsair, Sarah Ann, from Newcastle; You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Mary Cummins, from Clarence River.

The ship Hannibal, bound to this port, was signalled by the Borrowdale on July 4, in latitude 27° N., and longitude 22° W. The Borrowdale also spoke the Polonaise, from London, bound to Brisbane, on July 29, in latitude 30° S., and longitude 29·20 W., and again on August 9. The Polonaise signalled "All well," and wished to be reported.—*Argus*, September 8.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BUOYS FOR MAKING WARPS, &c., FAST TO IN RIVER YARRA.

Buoys, with ten fathoms of 1½ inch chain attached, have been secured round the upper Red Dolphin, at Raleigh's Bar, and the Black Dolphin, at Fisherman's Bend, for the purpose of affording facilities for navigating the River Yarra.—*Argus*, September 8.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 11.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—SEPTEMBER 11.

QUEENSLAND, 9 A.M.

Normanton—SE. Fine	Gladstone—SE. Fine
Gilbert Town—Half gale	Rockhampton—Calm. Dull
Etheridge—SE. Cloudy	Maryborough—SE. Cloudy
Cardwell—SE. Cloudy	Roma—SE. Fine
Townsville—SE. Fine	Taroom—E. Cloudy
Bowen—SE. Cloudy	Brisbane—SE. Fine
Mackay—S., half gale	Toowoomba—SE. Cloudy
Clermont—E. Cloudy	Warwick—SE. Fine.

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	
Tenterfield	NE. Cloudy	N. Fine	
Casino	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine	
Grafton	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine	
Clarence Heads	W. Fine, bar smooth	NE., light. Fine	
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	E. Fine	
Inverell	Calm. Fine	E. Fine	
Port Macquarie	NW. Fine	NE. Fine	
West Kempsey	SE. Fine	NE. Fine	
Armidale	SE. Fine	SE. Fine	
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Gunnedah	SW. Fine	SW. Fine	
Narrabri	NNW. Fine	W. Fine	
Wee Waa	NE., strong. Fine	NW., strong. Fine	
Muswellbrook	NNW. Fine	NW. Fine	
Murrurundi	W. Fine	W. Fine	
Singleton	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Maitland	Calm. Fine	WNW. Fine, hot	
Port Stephens	N., light. Fine	NE. Fine, sea smooth	
Newcastle	NNW. Fine	N. Fine, sea smooth	
Barrenjuee	NE. Fine	N., strong. Fine	
Windsor	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Sydney	NW. Fine	NNE. Fine	
South Head	NW. Fine, sea smooth	N. Fine, sea smooth	
Wollongong	SW. Fine	E. Fine, warm	
Kiama	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine	
Jervis Bay	NE., light. Fine	NE. Fine	
Goulburn	WNW. Fine	NW. Fine	
Braidwood	NW. Fine	W., strong. Fine	
Araluen	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Moruya	SW., strong. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Queanbeyan	NNE. Fine	NNW. Fine	
Bombala	NE. Fine	NE. Fine	
Cooma	W. Fine	W., stormy	
Eden	SW. Fine	NE. Fine	
Gabo Island	N. Fine	NE. Fine	
Yass	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine	
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	W. Fine	
Tumut	Calm. Fine	W. Fine	
Kiandra	NW. Dull	NW. Fine	
Albury	Calm. Fine	W. Fine	
Mount Victoria	W. Fine	NW. Fine	
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine	
Carcoar	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Hill End	NW. Fine	SW., strong. Fine	
Tambaroora	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine	
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Coolah	Calm. Fine	W. Fine	
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Orange	NE. Fine	SE. Fine	
Forbes	W., strong. Fine	S. Cloudy	
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	E. Fine	
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Wagga Wagga	N. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Urana	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Deniliquin	NE. Fine	E. Fine	
Hay	SW. Fine	N. Fine	
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine	
Balranald	NNW. Fine	NNE. Fine	
Euston	Calm. Fine	NNW. Cloudy	
Wentworth	N. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Pilliga		SW. Fine	
VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	N. Fine	30·002	68·
Queenscliff	N. Fine	30·000	69·
Cape Schank	N., strong. Fine	29·73	64·
Cape Otway	NW. Cloudy	29·046	61·
Portland	NNW. Cloudy	29·852	61·
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	NW. Overcast	29·811	59·8
Adelaide	N. Cloudy	29·783	65·1
M'Donnell	NW. Overcast		

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 10.—Derwent (s.), from Launceston; Fairy Queen, from Newcastle; Tanjore (s.), from Sydney.

September 11.—Rangitoto (s.), from New Zealand; Helena, from Clarence River.

DEPARTURES.

September 10.—Penthesilia, City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney; Star of the Mersey, Ecliptic, for Newcastle; Coorong (s.), for Adelaide; Tamar (s.), for Launceston.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4 m. 40s.

Magnetic variation 9° 31' 13" East. 3rd September, 1872.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1872. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·457	56·0	78	NW.	4	0·1	0	0·00	7·0
P.M. 3	·305	68·0	64	NE.	14	1·0	0		
9	·317	62·0	70	NNE.	1	1·0	0		5·0
Mean ...	30·431	62·0	70 7		11	0·7	0·0		6·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·126.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 69·8 | Sun—maximum .... 105·9
Minimum .... 46·0 | Grass—minimum .... 38·6 }

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 194·0.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 57·7.

Total rainfall from January 1 to September 10, 22·273 inches.

Annual average of the preceding 13 years, 50·793 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1 to September 1 for previous 13 years, 40·955 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eleven of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Least distance from East coast in miles	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—Sept. 11, 1872. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
TENTERF'LD	80		—	—	—	NE.	4·0	58·7	39·6	0
GRAFTON ...	22		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	77·2	45·2	0
NARRABRI...	190		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	77·9	49·5	0
ARMIDALE ..	80	3278	30·438	41·2	77	SE.	1·0	60·2	40·1	0
PT. MQ'RIE	1		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	69·3	49·1	0
CASSILIS	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	66·1	34·2	0
DUBBO	182		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	67·9	45·9	0
MUDGEE......	121		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	66·4	39·0	0
NEWCASTLE.	1	112	30·347	61·7	62	NNW	0·6	71·8	49·3	0
ORANGE......	124	2591	—	—	—	NE.	1·0	64·0	38·6	0
BATHURST...	96	2200	30·314	46·0	78	Calm.	0·0	—	32·0	0
M. VICTORIA	61	3400	30·235	53·4	68	W.	0·5	71·1	46 9	0
WOODFORD..	50	2192	30·215	59·0	—	WNW.	0·1	74·4	—	0
FORBES	176		—	—	—	N.	16·0	75·0	51·9	0
P'RRAMATTA	16		—	—	—	NNE.	1·0	81·7	41·1	0
SYDNEY	5	155	30·313	65·0	60	NW.	0·4	69·8	49·5	0
WENTWORTH.	476		—	—	—	N.	16·0	78·4	56·7	0
YOUNG	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	68·7	38·1	0
WL'N'GONG ..	0		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	67·4	49·7	0
GOULBURN ..	54	2129	30·288	60·9	60	WNW.	0·2	74·8	29·4	0
WAGGA	161		—	—	—	N.	1·0	71·1	44·9	0
C.St GEORGE	0	170	30·226	61·6	62	NE.	1·0	67·2	54·6	0
QU'BEYAN ...	60		—	—	—	NNE.	1·0	59·2	35·1	0
DENILIQUIN.	287	410	30·260	63·0	72	NE.	9·0	76·6	51·2	0
KIANDRA ...	88	4640	30·270	44·1	83	NW.	4·0	56·9	36·4	0
COOMA	52	2637	—	—	—	W.	36·0	75·6	39·8	0
EDEN	0	107	30·070	56·7	67	SW.	1·0	61·0	43·1	0

Heavy storm at Cooma.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.4	5.48	New moon	3rd
MOON	12.20 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	First quarter	11th
MERCURY ...	5.22 a.m.	4.27 p.m.	Full moon	17th
VENUS	6.56 a.m.	6.57 p.m.	Last quarter	24th.
MARS	4.35 a.m.	2.57 p.m.		
JUPITER	4.46 a.m.	3.17 p.m.	Moon's age, 9·1 days.	
SATURN	12.33 p.m.	2.41 a.m.		

MOON.—G. N. Declination, 2nd; in Equator, 9th; G. S. Declination, 16th; in Equator, 22nd; G. N. Declination, 29th; Apogee, 3rd; Perigee, 15th; Apogee, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 2h. 15m.; p.m., 3h. 0m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ECLIPSE TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

COPE'S CREEK, INVERELL.

Capital, £6600, in 6600 £1 shares; payable, 1s application, 1s allotment. 6d CALLS.

Proprietors reserve 4000 fully paid-up shares and NO CASH.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
W. H. Paling, Esq. | Dr. Fyfe.
SOLICITOR:
Frederick Curtiss, Esq.
BROKERS:
H. M. Caldwell and Co.

The brokers have much pleasure in placing this valuable land, consisting of sixty acres, before the public, as careful inquiries have been made with MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS. The ground is now being opened out, and the mining manager reports having obtained "PAYABLE PROSPECTS."

THE SAMPLES ARE WELL WORTHY OF INSPECTION. THE PROPRIETORS RETAIN NO CASH. 6D CALLS WILL BE MADE ONLY WHEN REQUIRED. DIVIDEND PAID EQUALLY ON ALL SHARES.

The following report has been received by the Brokers from the well known authority, Mr. J. H. North:—

"Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request, I have just paid a visit to your 60 acres stanniferous ground, and now forward you samples of tin ore obtained.

"From the prospects obtained, and the proximity of this ground to well-proved adjoining claims, I believe it will prove rich in tin ore; and from the formation of the creek no heavy expenditure will be required to work this ground efficiently.

"I remain, dear Sirs, yours truly,
"J. H. NORTH."

Further particulars and shares can be obtained on application to

H. M. CALDWELL and Co., 297, George-street.

CITY BANK GOLD MINING PROMOTERS' COMPANY, SOUTH TURON.

Capital £500, in 50 Shares of £10 each.

25 Shares fully paid up, together with £130 cash, reserved for original proprietors; the remaining 25 shares are now offered to the public; £2 10s per share on application, balance on allotment.

Many of the shares being already applied for, this advertisement will not be repeated.

The City Bank is a lease of five acres on the South Turon River, and adjoins the Queen Victoria Company's ground, a crushing from which has lately yield 8 oz. TO THE TON. The mining surveyor's report, which can be seen at the Brokers' Office, states that there are three well defined veins on the ground (Marshall's line of reefs), that gold is freely seen in the stone (see specimens at Office), and that it can be worked very economically. The only piece of ground between the City Bank and the Turon River is the reserve for Nicholl's crushing-machine, which will very shortly be erected, and to which the expense of conveying the Company's quartz will be merely nominal. Lewis and Co.'s crushing-machine, which was so successfully started last week, and Berry's machine, are both within 400 yards of the Company's ground, so that there will be none of the usual vexatious delays waiting for erection of machinery.

The veins, which are gold-bearing from the surface, have been opened to a depth of about 8 feet, and a tunnel has been driven into the hill a distance of 32 feet, and already intersects the reef. From the amount of work done and the facilities for further operations, the cash at credit of the Company (£120) will be amply sufficient to raise and crush a considerable parcel of quartz, which is expected to go at least 3 to 4 ounces to the ton; and immediately upon the value of the property being so determined, steps will be taken to reform the Company on a more extensive scale. Application for shares to be made to

M'VEY, BAIRD, THOMPSON, and CO.,
305, George-street.

OCTAGON TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited), SEVERN RIVER, Queensland.

Amended Capital £10,000, in 5s Shares; 2s 6d on application, 2s 6d on allotment.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM was received yesterday morning from the Company's Brisbane Agents, and may be seen at the Sydney Broker's Office.

From FRASER AND BUCKLAND, Brisbane. To W. BARTON, 7, Gresham-street, Sydney.

"Octagon Amended Prospectus.

"Capital ten thousand (£10,000); eight hundred (£800) to proprietors cancelled. First dividend of sixpence (6d) to be paid to contributors alone. Will write."

It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the extensive work done by them, the proprietors forego all claim for cash.

The undersigned is prepared to give every information respecting the investment, and to receive applications for shares, with 2s 6d per share deposit.

N.B.—As there are now on hand five tons of tin ore the property of the Company, the above dividend will be payable ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

W. BARTON,
7, Gresham-street.

CORNSTALK TIN (PROMOTERS') COMPANY

See Prospectus in another page.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS of the MAITLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, (Limited).

Capital £15,500, in 3100 Shares of £5 each, 1400 of which fully paid-up are reserved for the present proprietors, and 1700 are now offered to the public, on the following terms, viz.:—£2 10s per share to be paid on application, and the balance upon allotment.

The List will be closed on the 23rd September, 1872, when all shares will be allotted pro rata, a preference being given to bona fide Maitland applicants and consumers; and not more than 100 shares will be allotted to any one applicant.

The sum so raised will be paid to the proprietors upon completion of the purchase of the property, the proprietors bearing all expenses incurred in floating the company, including the cost of conveying the land to the trustee, and preparation of the deed of settlement.

The proprietors will, on formation of the Company, pay the sum of £500 to the credit of the Company as working capital; and should the Company not be floated, deposits will be returned in full.

The Proprietors undertake to sell none of their 1400 shares until the Company shall have been floated at least twelve months.

TRUSTEE:
Thomas Cadell, Esq., 183, Pitt-street, Sydney.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Colquhoun and Colquhoun, West Maitland.
BROKER:
J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

Messrs. J. W. Tuck and H. G. Tuck, the present proprietors of the Maitland Gas Works, have long considered that the establishment of a Maitland Gas-light Company would be highly advantageous; and in consequence of the ill-health and advanced age of Mr. J. W. Tuck, the senior partner, necessitating his retiring from business, the proprietors have now resolved to offer their Gas Manufactory, Plant, &c., &c., to the public.

It will be seen that the proprietors evince their faith in the success of the proposed Company, by reserving to themselves 1400 shares, representing an investment of £7000.

The returns to the present proprietors from the first establishment of their Works have been highly satisfactory, and it cannot be doubted that the formation of a Company (in which the shareholders may most likely be consumers) will not only afford an excellent investment to shareholders, but also under energetic management the operations of the proposed Company may be widely and profitably extended, and gas supplied at a cheaper rate commensurate with such extension.

The present working plant is so complete as to admit of a far larger manufacture and supply of gas than at present consumed, at the extra cost only of the additional coal required.

The operations of the present Proprietors have hitherto been confined to the township of West Maitland, but they may easily be extended to the township of East Maitland; and it may be fairly anticipated that the Borough Councils of West and East Maitland will (following the example of other municipalities) see the necessity for lighting the main streets of those towns with gas, which, if carried out, would also add to the revenue of the proposed Company.

The works are of the most approved description, are in first-class order, and are referred to in the accompanying report of Mr. J. N. Wark, Engineer of the Australian Gas Light Company, Sydney.

The land and plant to be conveyed to the proposed Company will be vested in Thomas Cadell, Esq., in trust, who will transfer the same to the representatives of the Company when formed. It is intended that three Directors be appointed to manage the affairs of the Company upon its formation; the proprietors, by virtue of the large number of shares they retain, having the right to appoint one director, so long as they together hold 1400 shares in the Company; the other two directors to be chosen by the holders of the remaining 1700 shares.

It is well known that all gas companies in this colony are prosperous, even in towns where the use of gas has only recently been introduced, and the present works being complete, centrally situated, beyond the reach of floods, in operation for many years, there being also an established consumption, now yielding a permanent income, unusual recommendations are offered to consumers and capitalists in the formation of the proposed Company.

Mr. H. G. Tuck, who has had the sole control of the Gas Manufactory for the last ten years, has undertaken to manage the Works of the Company gratuitously, for a term of three months from the date of its formation, if called upon to do so.

A plan of the land can be inspected, and further information obtained, at the office of the Broker, to whom all applications for shares must be addressed, in accordance with the form herewith.

Mr. J. MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

REPORT.

"Sydney, August 7, 1872.

"Messrs. T. and A. Cadell.

"Gentlemen,—

"At your request I have inspected the plant, buildings, stock-in-trade, &c., of the Maitland Gas Works, now the property of Messrs. Tuck and Son, and have to report that the Works are complete, and capable of supplying about 30,000 cubic feet per day, and by judicious management considerably over that quantity.

"The Works are in very good order; and I also examined the mains and services, and found them in a very good state of preservation.

"In capacity they are sufficient for a much larger supply of gas than is delivered at present.

"My opinion of the prospects of the proposed Company formed of consumers of gas and others interested in the place is, that the undertaking ought, under good and energetic management, to pay very well at a capital, say, of £15,500, £500 being set apart as working capital.

"So large a sum as £500 is not necessary as the works now stand, but it is wise to have a fund in reserve.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
(Signed) "J. N. WARK,
"Engineer Australian Gas Light Co."

I have examined the ledgers and accounts kept by Messrs. J. W. Tuck and Son, the proprietors of the Maitland Gas Works, and find from them, that their net profits derived from the supply of gas during the twelve months preceding the date of Mr. Wark's inspection of the works, were at the rate of £1382 11s 10d per annum, or about 9 per centum per annum on the capital of the proposed Company.

ALFRED CADELL.

West Maitland, 21st September, 1872.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the Prospectus of Company to work the FAR-FAMED "ENGLAND'S GLORY" Gold Mine, so well situated on the eastern slope of Hawkins Hill. Only six thousand shares for sale. The present proprietors retain ALL THEIR INTEREST in shares. See yesterday's HERALD.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, 410, George-street.
JOHN CAMPBELL, 410, George-street.

KING, EVERETT, and CO.'S CLAIM, HAWKINS HILL, adjoining RAPPS.

One-half of the above Splendid Claim is now being formed into a Company.

The Share List will close in a few days.

Prospectuses can be be obtained from

Mr. J. MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

COCK, ATTWOOD, AND DWYER'S CLAIM, HAWKINS HILL, adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON and BEARD, and between BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S and PAXTON'S.

Capital £80,000, in 80,000 Shares of £1 each, 5s payable on application, and the balance on allotment.

SHARES WILL BE ALLOTTED IN THE ORDER OF APPLICATION.

LIST CLOSED AS SOON AS REQUIRED NUMBER ARE TAKEN.

ONLY 45,000 SHARES ARE NOW OPEN FOR APPLICATION: THE REMAINING 35,000 HAVE BEEN ALREADY ALLOTTED.

TRUSTEES:
The Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.C.
William Cock
William Frederick Cape.
BANKERS:
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
BROKERS:
Lennon and Cape.

For full prospectus see advertising column in another page.

THE CURRAJONG AMALGAMATED GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

£11,000 TO THE CREDIT OF THE COMPANY.

6 AMALGAMATED CLAIMS of 1812 feet on the base line of two Reefs.

300 tons of stone at grass estimated to go over 2 oz. to the ton.

Each man employed, by the peculiar softness of the ground, can raise about 1 ton of quartz a day.

5 shafts in full working order.

N.B.—See detailed prospectus in Wednesday's and Saturday's HERALD, containing Mining Manager's report and extracts from the local papers.

The share list will close in a few days, early application necessary.

FATTORINI and CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.

For SALE, cheap, the whole of a Gentleman's INTERESTS in the Hill End District, comprising claims now raising splendid stone; sole reasons, leaving the colony. None but principals dealt with. Address

A. M.,
Metropolitan Hotel,
Hill End.

COW FLAT EXTENDED COPPER MINING COMPANY, COW FLAT.

Applicants for Shares intending to visit the Mine are reminded that it is necessary to send in their names, THIS DAY, to my Office, in order that arrangements may be completed for the trip.

C. W. ROBERTS,
Greville's Rooms.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS of the CURRAJONG AMALGAMATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.

(To be Registered under the Limited Liability Act)

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each.

Terms, 10s on application and 10s on allotment, out of which

£1000

will be placed to the credit of the Company, together with 10,000 FULLY PAID-UP SHARES for disposal by the Directors as they may deem advisable for working capital.

We beg to inform intending subscribers that the SHARE LIST of the above will close positively on MONDAY NEXT.

FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

THOS. GARRETT, 307, George-st. will guarantee the next dividend on Peak Downs, Beyers and Holtermanns, Krohmanns—Krohmanns, Beyers and Holtermanns, Rapps and Heffernans to sell. Paxton's and Rapps wanted.

AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP COMPANY.—B. Rittenberg, agent, 309, George-st., near Hunter-st.

THE SPRING MEETING AT RANDWICK.
See SYDNEY MAIL.

THE MINING RECORD.
See SYDNEY MAIL.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant. September, 1872.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.

THOSE who are convinced that man, whatever be his colour, is his own property, and that to rob him of liberty is the greatest of crimes, look forward to the extinction of slavery as the task and glory of the British nation. The great step towards this work was the dictum of Lord MANSFIELD in the Court of King's Bench that the laws of England did not recognise any man as a slave. It was a long struggle even to obtain this decision. The case argued was that of SUMMERVILLE, a slave brought to England by his master, where there were 7000 persons in the same condition. SUMMERVILLE was left in the streets to perish deserted by his master. Some good Samaritan found him, tended him, and paid for his recovery. His owner then claimed his service, and hence commenced that long law suit which terminated in the glorious doctrine that the moment a slave touches the shores of England the fetters fall from his hands. Then followed the great contest for the abolition of the slave trade, with all its multiplied horrors. WILLIAM PITT immortalised his memory by supporting that measure with all his eloquence and influence. The slave trade in England was then lawful no longer, and was soon treated as piracy. But the slave trade did not cease on this account. It was condemned by America, and more or less honestly resisted; but several nations, among these Spain and Portugal, carried on a gigantic trade. This ultimately was condemned but not abolished, nor is it now. England employed cruisers to watch the coast of Africa, and captured many slave vessels, but probably without very much reducing the trade. Millions were spent in this attempt, and with only the success which always accompanies a righteous work.

The slaves of the West Indies were liberated at a cost of £20,000,000. The slaves of America, forty years after, were set free by a terrible war, at the cost of hundreds of millions. The slave trade therefore died with the system which arose from it, and which could alone continue it; and now America, England, France, and several other nations have declared that no man shall hold another in bondage where their banner waves, and no ship traverse the seas to carry bondsmen under their flag. But the inveterate desire of base men to appropriate the labour of others at any cost is stronger than treaties and penal laws; and it may be seriously doubted whether the total sum of human misery and wrong has not been increased by the attempts at repression. It is unfortunately too true that the trade being now reduced to a gambling speculation in which men pawn their lives and property has delivered it over to the most worthless of mankind, and that so atrocious have been the disclosures on the coast of Africa and in the Pacific, that horrified Europe has resolved by new efforts, and in concert, to make one more grand attempt to put the evil down.

There are two plans to be followed—one to stop the demand for slaves, and the other to stop the supply. The first may be accomplished by treaty, and by influence with the Governments where slavery still exists. The second can only be secured by watching the countries where the slave trade is carried on. The accounts of the state of affairs as recently given by a clergyman who belonged to the unfortunate expedition of Bishop MACKENZIE is an awful disclosure, not indeed new in its incidents. After describing the cruelties of bringing many slaves of tender years six weeks' journey to the coast, which certainly no man could read without horror, he adds, "If I were to tell you what Dr. LIVINGSTONE has described of his late marches in Africa, I could show you that the slave-dealer's path is strewn with human bones. * * * * They buy an enormous number of slaves, knowing that they must lose a great many on the path to the coast, from 20 to 40 per cent. Dr. LIVINGSTONE tells us, and I have letters from him during his last journey in which he states that he passed over hundreds of miles along that track of country, and never met with a human being, but met with remains of villages incessantly in a state of utter desolation, owing to the slave trade; * * * * and it is no uncommon thing for them to be six months on the path, and the loss is so hideous that they sometimes only bring with them a handful of men." The speaker, on the authority of General RIGBY, states that, when these poor things arrive, they are laid upon the shore to take their chance of recovery, and if they die the tide sweeps them away. The details, indeed, are something frightful, and we should scarcely believe them possible had we not seen the slave trade grow up at our doors, which, as far as it depends upon man, shows equal atrocity.

Letters have been received in England, and transmitted to the newspapers from the Pacific, giving some curious details. The facility of communicating with the Press has made the British public acquainted with the particulars of Polynesian slavery much sooner than in former days, and the imprudence of many parties to the nefarious traffic supplies the evidence which condemns it. In reviewing the wide-spread and devastating attempts to enslave mankind wherever they are incapable of self-protection there is a feeling of despondency, and that all labours in the cause of human liberty are in vain. No sooner is one form of evil resisted than another arises equally odious. The labour, toil, and expense have to be renewed. The punishment of sharing in these atrocities is, in the end, certain degradation to all who share in or profit by them. They have to debase the very terms of conversation, lower the standard of human right which is the defence of their own liberty; they have to change the character of their own laws; they have to accustom themselves to withdraw their eyes from the sources of their gains and fix them exclusively on the gains themselves. They have to withdraw their sympathies and hopes from all that is good in the universe and wish for failure and defeat to all who combine to protect the weak and helpless. They have to be acquiescent or silent in the presence of those who impugn all the principles of their religion and scoff at future retribution. These horrors which they provoke by their complicity form a fearful background of retrospect when the conscience asserts its authority and scatters all pretences and all excuses in the inevitable conviction that when inquisition for blood shall be made, their names will be called over. Nevertheless those who take their stand on the right side should remember that the awakening of the public conscience, though often a slow task, will come sooner or later, and that the nations embarked honestly in the cause of human freedom, when once they see their course clear, will follow it with vigour and smite with vengeance those who dare to resist the edict of freedom to all mankind. "He is only a nigger!" such is the universal justification.

There was a "nigger" holding a degree of Doctor of Medicine, and having the highest credit as a physician, belonging to one of the hospitals of London, of whom the *Lancet* states that he earned the gratitude of hundreds who owed their lives to his self-sacrifice. This "nigger" gained, in the first year of his study, the examiner's prize and junior scholarship. Animated by his peculiar principles, which led him not to destroy men's lives, but to save them, he went to France during the late war, in charge of an ambulance. We shall not illustrate his labours except by a reference to his funeral, for he died in the midst of his toil. It is said, "Dr. DAVIS was more honoured in his burial than any citizen in the town. The German commandant allowed the gates to be opened, though this is never done even for a German officer's funeral. . . . . The Mayor of the town, on the news of Dr. DAVIS's death, assembled the Council, and proposed that all should attend his funeral, whether invited or not. He himself solicited, as a great favour, the honour of bearing one corner of the pall if no one else had a better right to it. Over the grave he made the most heartfelt and beautiful speech till grief choked his utterance." The benevolent expression of Dr. DAVIS's countenance was indeed worthy of his intellectual character and moral excellence. But "he was only a nigger." The French, however, gave him the name of "Le bon Docteur-noir."

MR. WOORE is to be congratulated, first for his moral courage in standing with tenacity by a scheme which he believes to be the best yet propounded, although he has been sustained by little public support; and, secondly, for having succeeded in getting a certain amount of attention towards a subject which has been unaccountably neglected. It is somewhat difficult to explain the apathy of the citizens with respect to their Water Supply. They have been periodically warned and exhorted, and once or twice have been put on short supply, yet little or nothing has been done to meet a want which is every year becoming more urgent. When the Government, some years ago, appointed a Commission to inquire into the subject, it thereby indicated that the time was approaching when something should be done. The Commission reported that no time ought to be lost, yet, though their recommendation has been for three years in the hands of the Government, not a single step in advance has been taken. All that has been done has been by the Corporation, which which has done something to increase the storage of the Botany water. The last report of the Mechanical Engineer shows that the consumption during this quarter has increased over four million gallons per week on that of the corresponding quarter of last year, while the rain-fall since January has been less than half that of the corresponding period in last year. We have had a very dry winter all along the eastern side of the main range in this colony, and it is not impossible that this may be followed by a dry summer. If this sholud be so, the city will almost certainly have a short supply of fresh water. This will be a great inconvenience, but if it should have the good effect of stirring up the Government to do something definite, the drought will, in the long run, prove a blessing.

At the fag-end of the session, Mr. PARKES introduced a resolution, the object of which was to empower him to get additional professional advice; but the motion was ruled out of order, and there was no time to reintroduce the subject. The Corporation justifies its comparative inaction, on the ground that it is not in a position to launch out into great schemes—that the City proper is all that it has to look after, and that a general scheme for suburban work should be a national undertaking. The Government by appointing a Commission to some extent recognised its responsibility in the matter, and having gone so far it ought to have continued its work, unless it had reason to see that the matter was not pressing. But it has neither taken any steps to carry out the scheme of the Commission nor to get that scheme submitted to further criticism. If the Nepean project is the best, it ought to be commenced without delay—if there is any doubt upon the subject, that doubt ought to be resolved without delay. As it is, three valuable years have been wasted to no purpose whatever.

Mr. WOORE, in the pamphlet he read, did not attempt to go into minute details. No single individual can be expected to go to the necessary trouble and expense to provide all those data of facts and figures, on which alone a conclusion can be come to on engineering matters. All that an advocate can do at present, is to establish a *prima facie* case—a case for further inquiry. There are five schemes that have been pressed on the public notice, namely the Botany scheme, the Upper Nepean scheme, the Warragamba scheme, the George's River scheme, and the Grose Valley scheme. Two other plans have also in general terms been lately recommended through our columns, the one to bring the water from Madden's Plains, and the other to trust to the rainfall on the roofs of houses. The Commissioners gave only a general attention to the projects they condemned, and went into the necessary detail only for the plan they recommended. If the subsequent discussions have led the Government to think that the condemnation of some of these schemes was premature, then the inquiry ought to have been resumed and made more thorough, and we might by this time have had some first-class engineering opinions from Europe or India as to the relative merits of the different projects.

Mr. WOORE's scheme seems to have been condemned principally on two grounds—first, that the dam he proposes was impracticable, except at an absurd cost; and, secondly, that there would have been difficulty in bringing the water from Mulgoa across the valley of South Creek. Apart from these two objections his project bears some resemblance to that of the Commissioners', while it has the advantage of a shorter conduit. He proposes to dam one or more of the deep gorges cut into the sandstone rock, and to bring the water by open conduit to a reservoir at Petersham. His scheme further resembles theirs in commencing with a tunnel, but it differs from it in that his great storage would be at the point where he first intercepts the water, although it is not inconsistent with the plan of a reservoir at Prospect. He has also superadded to his scheme two subsidiary projects, one for irrigating a large portion of the county of Cumberland by making conduits along the available ridges, and distributing the water down the adjacent slopes, and the other for diminishing the violence of the Hawkesbury floods. There can be no doubt about the large watershed that converges into the Warragamba channel, nor of the large quantity of water that rolls down that channel in the course of the year; but if the three objects indicated are all to be served by the one scheme, the undertaking will have to be a national one, and the expenditure will have to be greatly increased. A conduit sufficient to supply the city with water would have to be very much enlarged if it had also to carry water enough to irrigate the area indicated on Mr. WOORE's map, and it would have to be larger still if it had to take off so much of the flood water as would materially mitigate the damage to which the Hawkesbury flats are liable. Irrigation-water, though large in volume, will only need to be steadily and continuously supplied; but, to deal effectively with floods, we ought to be able to carry off the surplus water in about three days. To do this will require a channel of great capacity. But the scheme proposed might be effective for one purpose, though it was not equal to all; and as some authorities believe in the practicability of a dam as proposed by Mr. WOORE, it is proper that his scheme should be further discussed, to see whether there are any other objections that would be conclusive.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—The Government of South Australia has applied to the Government of this colony by telegram, and also to the other Australian Governments, for assistance to enable them to establish a temporary steam service between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie in Java. It is proposed that a small but fast steamship should be employed between the points named to convey telegraphic messages until such time as the submarine cable, which has been silent for some weeks, shall again be in working order. This service would, it is estimated, reduce the telegraphic time between England and Australia to twelve days, as against twenty-six at present. The Government of this colony have agreed to pay one-fourth of the cost of this temporary service, and that of Victoria has come to a similar determination. Three-fourths of the entire cost having thus been virtually contributed, it may be presumed that the service will be established without much further delay.

THE BORDER CUSTOMS.—A short time ago, a draft convention was, we understand, transmitted by the Government of New South Wales to the Governments of Victoria and South Australia, for securing complete freedom of trade across the River Murray between the three conterminous colonies. As yet, sufficient time has not elapsed to allow of an answer being received from the Government of South Australia. A very lengthy despatch has, however, been received from the Victorian Government, which enters fully into the whole subject in a courteous and friendly spirit. The Victorian Government express a desire for the settlement of the question, but they point out several serious obstacles existing in the way of their concurring finally in an agreement. Some of those obstacles have arisen out of circumstances of a special character, and are of recent origin. The various points of objection raised by the Victorian Government are now the subject of further negotiation.

THE NORTHERN DIGGINGS.—We have been requested by the Colonial Secretary to publish for general information the following telegram received from the Government of South Australia:—"Chief Secretary, Adelaide, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney. It is absolutely necessary that you should warn persons leaving your ports for the Northern territory, that there are no means of conveying them from the sea board to the reported gold-fields, and that there is no stock of provisions in the country upon which people can rely for support."

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List: Lorimer v. Fife, new trial motion, part heard; Thirkell and wife v. Taylor, motion nisi for new trial; Bridge v. Hargraves, appeal coast district; Young v. European Assurance Company, to set aside order. Master's Office—At 10.30 o'clock: Payten v. Punch, adjourned warrants for carriage of suit, and to tax defendant's costs of appeal. At 11 o'clock: The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney v. Sempill, evidence prior to the hearing.

DISTRICT COURT.—Business This Day.—Causes: O'Donnell v. M'Caffery, Jack v. Barker, Sim v. Austen, Joubert v. Dirks, Crisp and wife v. Wynne.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF N. S. WALES.—Yesterday evening the monthly meeting of the Engineering Association of New South Wales took place in one of the rooms of the Masonic Hall, York-street, Mr. Broderick, the president, being in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, and confirmed by the meeting. On the motion of Mr. J. Laing the notice of motion given by him at the last meeting for the alteration of the day of meeting, was postponed until a future day. The president proposed Mr. James Thompson, assistant superintendent engineer of the A. S. N. Company, as a member of the Association. Mr. Davidson seconded the proposition. The president addressed the meeting on the proposition to alter the number of members required to form a quorum. It would be necessary, at some future meeting, to alter Rule 4, so as no longer to make it necessary to have five members present. Mr. Laing spoke to the inconvenience of having so large a number as half of the full number *ten*, which included both officers and committee. This having been discussed, the President said it was absolutely necessary to have a special general meeting called for October, for the election of officers and Committee of Management, under Rule 6. After some conversation it was agreed that this special general meeting should be held on the last Friday in October. Mr. Scott proposed (in the absence of Mr. Morel) that the discussion on Mr. J. Laing's paper on "Hydraulic Propulsion," be closed. Before this proposition was agreed to, Mr. Laing read to the meeting a short paper by Sir Edward Belcher in favour of the view he upheld on this subject. He (Mr. Laing) had no doubt but that this mode of propulsion would win its way, especially in shallow water and in crooked channels. In deep water he thought it very probable that screw propulsion would be found the best. The president congratulated the meeting on the able manner in which the hydraulic propulsion had been advocated. The adoption of the twin screw and compound engines fitted to the Leichardt had, as they all knew, greatly accelerated her speed and efficiency. Mr. Davidson (superintendent engineer of the A. S. N. Company), promised, at the suggestion of the president, to prepare a paper, for the next meeting, on the practical results of the alteration of the engines of the Leichardt steamer. Mr. Fyffe expressed his great satisfaction at the promised paper, in which Mr. Laing also concurred. With regard to a proposition spoken of at the last meeting of the committee, Mr. Scott moved,—"That, as a small acknowledgment of the valuable services performed by the honorary secretary of the association, the sum of five guineas be presented to that gentleman." Mr. Beerby seconded the motion, which was supported by Messrs. Broderick, Laing, and Fyffe; it being expressly stated that the complimentary vote was not intended to be looked upon as any remuneration for the services of the honorary secretary. The secretary briefly expressed his acknowledgments. This terminated the proceedings.

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WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A public meeting in connection with the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society was last evening held in the Centenary Church, York-street. After the usual religious opening service, the Rev. W. Curnow said that this meeting would be somewhat after the type of the first missionary meeting held in the city of Antioch, at which Paul and Barnabas narrated to the Church, what they had seen and what they had done. The speakers would be chiefly if not wholly missionaries very recently from the work, who would be free to make their several statements, untrammelled by formal resolutions. And he was happy to say that Mr. John Dawson had kindly consented to occupy the chair. Mr. Dawson said that at all times he had been a man of very few words, and had no intention now, when so many speakers fresh from the mission work were waiting to address the meeting, to violate his rule in that respect. The Rev. B. Sellors then read extracts from the published report. The sum subscribed by this circuit to the funds of the society amounted to £105 12s. 10d. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. J. Nettleton, who a few days since arrived from Fiji by the John Wesley, after eleven years' labour in that group. He spoke of the success which had followed the preaching of the Gospel in those islands, where, as every where else, it has proved to be the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; spoke of the encouragement and assistance freely rendered to the missionaries by the white population—who, when the first stone church in Levuka was completed promptly contributed the sum of £100 required to open it perfectly free from debt; of the liberality of the Fijians in the support of their ministers; defended the planters from the charge of being in any way concerned in the kidnapping which had been practised for the purpose of procuring labour—a system which they abhorred, and to repress and punish which the Fijian Government had adopted measures of the most stringent character; spoke of the Government itself, which has the entire confidence of the respectable white inhabitants, and a great majority of the native chiefs, its chief difficulty being in regard to finance. The Rev. William T. Rabone, who arrived a few days since from the Friendly Islands, spoke of the state of the missions in that quarter. The next speaker was Mr. Wood, the Premier of the Fijian Government, who said that he was happy to bear his testimony to the wonderful effects which have resulted from the labours of the Wesleyan missions in Fiji, as well religiously as socially and morally; but for whom there would have been at this day no government at all in those islands. He took the opportunity, on behalf of the Government and the people, of thanking the Rev. Mr. Nettleton for the thorough and satisfactory way in which this evening he threw back the slander that the Fijian planters are slavers, or in any way encouragers of the slave traffic which has been carried on in vessels sailing from these colonies. It is a system which the planters, as a body, utterly detest, and a nuisance which the Government will strain every nerve to destroy. The Rev. F. Tait made a highly interesting statement in reference to his missionary experience in Fiji. The Rev. W. Curnow then, in the name of the congregation, congratulated the Rev. Mr. Nettleton on his return to the colonies after so long and so successful a period of labour. A doxology was sung, and the Benediction closed the meeting.

"ESAU AND JACOB."—Last night the Rev. James Martin, B.A., of Melbourne, delivered a lecture on "Esau and Jacob, or God's law of selection" before a large audience in the Baptist Church, Bathurst-street. At the outset of his discourse he referred to the three-fold promise given to Abraham:—That God would make of him a great nation, would give him the land of Canaan, and that in his descendants all the families of the earth should be blessed; and also to Abraham's purpose in regard to Isaac, which was to keep him in the land of Canaan, but at the same time to prevent him from mixing with the Canaanites. He contrasted the character of the son with that of the father, and showed that although Isaac lacked the courage, enterprise, and originality of Abraham, he still had his father's faith, and in "digging over again the wells that his father had dug" he was [illegible] the position in which Abraham had established him in the land,—was consolidating the work of which his father was the pioneer. Esau and Jacob may have inherited the peculiarities of their parents, not in combination, but separately; and the personal peculiarities were calculated to increase rather than soften down their dissimilarities. The lecturer noticed the prediction given to Rebecca at their birth, "That the elder should serve the younger," that the promises which Isaac had inherited from Abraham were to be transmitted in the line of Jacob alone. Malachi used this expression, "Jacob have I loved, Esau have I hated," and Paul quoted the passage as showing that, when God had a great purpose to fulfil, He was no respecter of persons, but He chose out the best men, the best nation, the people most fitted for His great purpose, and worked through them—that descent, nationality, primogeniture, or anything else should not stand in the way of His design. The teaching of Scripture was not, as many had assumed, that God had a personal dislike to Esau—that He picked out certain persons whom He meant to be saved under all circumstances, and certain others whom He meant should remain hopelessly unsaved. God's purpose was to bless the world, to declare His mercy, wisdom, and love, to make all men know that He would have them to be saved, and to this end he selected the wisest men most fitted for his benign purpose. The lecturer illustrated and enforced this argument by a sketch of God's providential dealings with the Jews, and by leading events in the history of the Christian Church. With regard to Esau and Jacob, he said that there was no necessity that either should be set aside, and proceeding to explain why the selection of Jacob was made, he graphically sketched his ideal of Isaac's camp in the south of Palestine, introducing the brothers as living men on the scene. His description served to bring out the leading traits of their character; and (divested of ideality and poetic embellishment) the lecturer's estimate of the two men amounted pretty much to this: Jacob was deceitful, designing, unmanful, and selfish; Esau, genial, frank, impetuous, with good humour and good nature beaming from his frank, ruddy face; a true man of the field, with whom seeing was believing, a thorough positivist, one who would carve his own destiny rather than trust to God to carve it for him. Jacob was deceptive, but he never sought to defraud; he sought his own, but sought it by cunning and contrivance rather than by direct methods. What was intended by the "birthright" and the "blessing"—Jacob and Esau's estimation of them—their conduct, as also that of Isaac and Rebecca, were discussed by the lecturer, whose remarks were designed to establish the position that the conduct of Isaac in regard to the "blessing" was wrong, and that everything which was done was fruitless, inasmuch as Esau did not receive the blessing in consequence of the [illegible]. He also traced how to each of the four punishment [illegible] followed upon their wrong doing. The lecturer [illegible] Esau's ambition to become the conqueror and the king of Edom, whose rock-hewn cities, such as Petra, were described, and whose smiling fields and wooded hills afforded fine scope for hunting or for war. Esau had no faith in the promises of God, in the birthright or the blessing, and would not give up the mountains of Edom to become a wanderer in the promised land. His growth and power were glanced at. In a few centuries, his posterity were numerous and strong enough to intercept the Israelites on their way to the promised land; in a few centuries one of his descendants [illegible] the throne of Judah, and sought to take the life of the infant Christ; while thirty years later another was [illegible] those who crucified Him. Esau would not have been [illegible] "to labour and to wait." He would have made a [illegible] Mahomet, his force consisting at the point of the sword, [illegible] his adversaries to prove the power of truth; but a Luther or a Paul he never could have been, a leader in the Church he never was meant to be, the father of a spiritual people, to which the Almighty pointed, he never could have been. [illegible] God set him aside. His loss was all [illegible]. Jacob's career was also passed in review, special [illegible] being made to the incident at Bethel, and to his conversion at the brook Jabbok. Jacob needed a [illegible] of sifting and burning before he could be fitted for God's purpose. There was life, but much disease that [illegible] sloughing away; there was gold, but much scattering it out from the dross. The vices of his character showed themselves at Haran; but although he was [illegible] plotting and planning, he was perpetually taken [illegible] in the end he thought it better to get away. When he came to Jabbok it was as though God had said [illegible] "Until now you have worked in a [illegible] way to accomplish my purpose, but you [illegible] in a way of your own, you have trusted to yourself [illegible] cast to me. You cannot go back to the promised [illegible] until you lay your human contrivances aside; until [illegible] come to glory only in me, and to take the steps I lead [illegible] I cannot let you go." From that time forth he was a changed man, year by year he ripened for heaven, [illegible] his faith in the blessing grew stronger. God's law of selection was this: he who lived to himself, who lived for the present life, who lived without faith, could have no part in the promise, no place in the [illegible] of heaven. He might have all that [illegible] admired, but the grave would bury all his [illegible]. He who lived by faith in God, faith in his [illegible] faith in his promises, faith in Christ, might [illegible] with many a fall, might need much winnowing and burning too. The faults of his nature might spring again and again [illegible] the seed rooted in the earth; [illegible] in spite of all his faults and all his sins, his faith [illegible] save him. And when Esau, who begins with so [illegible] a promise and so many an opportunity, because he [illegible] faith in anything above himself goes deeper down [illegible] his baser nature wins the day, Jacob—who begins [illegible] faults which all condemn, faults repellent to all [illegible] kept true to his one purpose by his one faith in [illegible] will rise even higher until his faults are all abandoned [illegible] the distant past, and he in character, in hope, in [illegible] shall stand at the very summit of the ladder that [illegible] from earth to heaven. The lecture was preceded and [illegible] by devotional exercises.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A case is reported in the [illegible] Argus of a singular nature. A man, named [illegible], brought a claim of £5 against Government for [illegible] done to a crop of lucerne by the erection of a [illegible] post in a corner of his paddock, combined with [illegible] effect of the dew that fell from the telegraphic [illegible]. The Commissioner, to whom the claim was made, [illegible] the claimant to the local Bench for a certificate of [illegible], and the local Bench referred him to appraisers. The latter estimated the damage at £20. We would advise the Commissioner to come to some compromise at once (says the Journal), for, should the estimate of the damage [illegible] lucerne keep increasing at that rate, we shall [illegible] require a new loan to meet it.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of members of this society was held last evening at the Exchange. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. Rolleston. The chairman explained that the secretary, Mr. Cutlett, was still too ill to attend to his duties, which were in his absence being discharged by Mr. Charles Moore. Mr. Moore was not aware that it was usual to send printed notices of the meeting to every member of the society, and that duty had been omitted with regard to the present meeting, which would probably account for the thin attendance. The chairman also read a letter from the Smithsonian Institution, in New York, announcing the transmission of certain books which, however, have not yet arrived in this colony. Mr. G. M. Stephen was then called upon to read his paper on "Australian gems." He had a number of gems in cabinets, which he exhibited to the members present. A short discussion followed the reading of the paper, and then a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Stephen. Mr. H. C. Russell, Government astronomer, then read the following astronomical notice:—"In going over the known double stars near the South Pole I have recently found the following, which are not in Herschel's, or any other catalogue in the library, and are therefore probably, new double stars. 1872, July 31. Found a very pretty double magnitudes 9 and 9½; R. A. 15h. 49m. 10s.; declination, 64 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds south; distance between them, 2.12 seconds; angle of position, 135 degrees 47 minutes; mean of 4 measures with power, 250. July 31. Found but not measured till August 7th, another double star not so close as the last. Magnitudes, 9½ and 11; R.A., 17h. 2m. 10s.; declination, 68 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds; distance between them, 3.42 seconds; angle of position, 230 degrees 9 minutes; mean 4 measures power, 160. August 1st. Found a nice double star, magnitudes 7 and 9; R. A., 14h. 40m. 6s.; declination, 67 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds; distance between them, 5.16 seconds; angle of position, 336 degrees 29 minutes; mean of four observations power, 160. When measuring Herschel's double star 4900; R. A., 16h. 55m.; declination, 50 degrees 57 minutes south, of which he says, 'A very symmetrical little constellation of two large and three very minute stars forming a pentagon, I found a sixth star quite as large as the three small ones, which forms, with the two large ones, an almost equilateral triangle within the pentagon so conspicuous, that if there Herschel must have seen it. This must be either a variable or a new star.'" On the motion of Dr. Garran, seconded by the Hon. F. Lord, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Russell for his interesting remarks. After some discussion in reference to the telescope at the observatory, the Hon. F. Lord moved,—"That a deputation, consisting of the President of the Royal Society, the Rev. W. Scott, Dr. Wright, Mr. H. C. Russell, Captain Onslow, and Mr. G. M. Stephen, wait upon the Hon. the Premier of the colony, with the view of obtaining the necessary funds for purchasing a telescope for the observation of the transit of Venus." The motion was seconded and agreed to.

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL FOR CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS.—Yesterday afternoon a bazaar was opened in the Church Society's Room, in Phillip-street, towards defraying the expenses of St. Catherine's school, at Waverley, wherein the daughters of country clergymen of the Church of England are educated. This educational establishment has now been in existence for several years, and has been taken advantage of by many of those for whom it is specially intended. The bazaar was visited shortly after its opening yesterday, by his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Lady Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. St. John, who stayed in the schoolroom for a considerable time. The Bishop of Sydney was also present. The room in which the contents of the stalls were displayed was decorated with wreaths of evergreens and banners, while the stalls themselves were covered with fancy articles of all kinds, shapes, and sizes, many of them the handiwork of the fair stallholders, who exercised their powers of persuasion on the numerous visitors with very marked success. The bazaar will be opened again to-day, but will be closed by 9 o'clock in the evening.

PIGEON MATCH.—A grand handicap pigeon match, got up by Messrs. Gannon and Sherratt, came off yesterday at the Randwick Racecourse. There was a very large attendance of spectators, and thirty persons took part in the shooting, Bathurst, Goulburn, Parramatta, and other country districts being represented. The arrangements for the accommodation of the "knights of the trigger" were very good indeed, and Mr. O'Brien catered under the Grand Stand. The competitors were divided into squads, and the shooting was from three traps. The match commenced at 11 o'clock and terminated in the evening, the men contesting after 2 o'clock being placed at some disadvantage on account of the strong N.E. wind. Messrs. W. Gannon, of the Oxford, and Mr. C. Sherratt, who were the handicappers, also acted respectively as umpire and holder of the stakes, and gave every satisfaction. The birds were supplied by Mr. Galvin, of Newtown, but did not fly very well. The handicap worked well, and no complaint was made. The following are the scores for 11 shots each:—

Kestley	25 yards	10000	— 1	retired
J. Gannon	24 yards	0010	— 1	"
W. Campbell	25 yards	11111111111	— 10	"
J. S. Smith	25 yards	100000	— 1	retired
R. Gardiner	25 yards	10011110	— 5	"
Battye (Bathurst)	25 yards	11111110000	— 7	"
Egglestone (Richmond)	25 yards	0010	— 1	retired
J. V. Polding	24 yards	110000	— 2	retired
Robinson (Parramatta)	25 yards	10011011111	— 8	
Thornton	24 yards	01111011100	— 7	
H. Payten (Goulburn)	25 yards	11100101011	— 7	
Underwood	25 yards	001110	— 3	retired
G. Hill	25 yards	11111010011	— 8	
Cooper	25 yards	11101101111	— 9	
Mandlesen (Goulburn)	25 yards	11111111111	— 11	
Fraser	25 yards	110100	— 3	retired
Wilson	25 yards	000	— 0	retired
R. Hill	24 yards	11111111011	— 10	
Bigg	25 yards	1000	— 1	retired
Hiatt (Ryde)	27 yards	0100	— 1	retired
Anderson	25 yards	100	— 1	retired
G. Hart (Parramatta)	25 yards	0100	— 1	retired
Ferguson (Newcastle)	25 yards	0110	— 2	retired
F. Gannon	25 yards	10010110	— 4	retired
Gumbleton (Bathurst)	27 yards	0000	— 0	retired
Hopkins	26 yards	0110	— 2	retired
Brownlow	25 yards	00	— 0	retired
Johnstone	25 yards	11010	— 3	retired
A. Davis	25 yards	11111111111	— 10	
Pyr (Parramatta)	26 yards	1011110	— 5	retired

This left Mandlesen the winner of the first prize, amounting to £45. The ties were shot off by Messrs. W. Campbell, R. Hill, and A. Davis. The two first named gentlemen shot seven birds in succession, and divided the second and third prizes, Davis missing his fourth bird. Mr. J. Roberts acted as scorer.

ANGORA GOATS.—Mr. C. Clark, of Warwick, writes as follows to the Brisbane *Courier*:—My attention has been called to a paragraph in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 28th ultimo, in which the following remark made by your reporter at the last Toowoomba Show is quoted:—"Of Angora goats Mr. Clark was the only exhibitor, and it does not seem that the cultivation of this animal in large numbers will ever become popular on the Downs, although the climate and soil are admirably adapted for them." I saw this remark at the time, and did not consider it necessary to take any notice of it. But when I find it quoted by such papers as the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Australasian*, I think it ought to be contradicted. I am at a loss to understand how your reporter could have come to any such conclusion, and I shall be much surprised to find that he has any practical experience on the subject. Perhaps he will have no objection to enlighten the public and myself as to the means by which he arrived at such a conclusion. I have now bred these animals for three years with invariable success, have taken considerable trouble to study their habits, &c., and have no hesitation in stating that if they do not become popular it will be the fault of those who do not appreciate their many valuable qualities. Although they prefer warm to cold weather they have stood the late exceptionally severe winter much better than the sheep.—In fact, I have not lost one. With regard to the hair they produce I send you a copy of some reports I have received from England upon the subject. These facts, I think, prove more than any opinion given at random. The following are the reports in question:—"We have received the sample of Queensland mohair, and beg to report as follows:—It is very good indeed, and worth 3s. 9d. per lb. The grower deserves every encouragement. Could a little more length and quality be secured, it would be quite equal to the best Constantinople.—Titus Salt, Sons, and Co., Saltaire, Bradford, March 22, 1872." "We found you sample of combed goats' wool (technically called top) made from the sample submitted to us for report. We did it very well managed in washing, and hand you details of the result:—top, 67·74; noil, 26·60; sortings, 5·46; 100·00 (fairly free from kemp). It is rather shorter than the Levant goats' wool, and less bright, but we do not hesitate to say that as a commodity it will always find a ready sale at fully remunerative prices. If the breed and character of the wool do not deteriorate by reason of alienation from natural soil and climate, and the manner of getting up be maintained, we consider its value will be about 3d. to 4d. under first-class mohair. C. Wand and Co., Britannia Mills, Bradford, Yorkshire, April 4, 1872." "Referring to the sample of Queensland Angora goats' wool, handed to us by Messrs. William Jackson and Co., we have to report that on examination and trial of the same we find it to be a good length, and very well grown, although a little softer and more woolly to the hand than the Turkish angora. Still it is silky and free from kemp (or dead hairs), which in this article are very objectionable, and reduce the value materially. It appears to have been torn and mixed together in washing, which should be avoided so that the qualities may be properly separated. We have combed a portion of it, and the result is very satisfactory, and if the animals have been bred in the colony, we should certainly augur well for its growth being a success. John Foster and Son, Black Dike Mills, Queensbury, Bradford, Yorkshire, April 13, 1872."

THE RUSH TO CHARTERS TOWERS.—The *Brisbane Courier* observes:—In spite of our warnings against miners at a distance being led away by the idea that there may be alluvial deposits of gold in this colony of considerable extent, it is stated that a regular rush of diggers to Charters Towers has begun in Victoria and New South Wales. The message published to-day from our telegraphic correspondent at Townsville sufficiently proves that the miners from the South will be much disappointed if they expect to find here a "second Bendigo." It will soon be established as a generally acknowledged fact that our quartz reefs are more numerous and valuable in their average yield than those of any other colony; but geological conditions render it almost certain that no great alluvial deposits will be discovered. It is quite possible that very rich leads may be found near the reefs, but they can scarcely fail to be limited in extent, and will soon be exhausted, or cease to be payable with the use of the present appliances and system of working employed in gold mining.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

TOWNSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY.

THE Escort arrived to-day from Charters Towers and Ravenswood, with 11,000 oz. of gold. The rush to the alluvial diggings continues. It is reported that water is scarce. The latest crushings average seven and eight ounces to the ton.

The James Paterson (s.) took over 2000 oz. yesterday from the Etheridge Gold Fields.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. R. B. Nutchell, Balranald, has been appointed a territorial magistrate.

The Marine Board Bill will not be introduced this session, but early in the next it will be brought in.

In the Legislative Council, Mr. O'Shanassy moved that the Amended Land Bill be read that day six months, and, after discussion, the bill was rejected on a division of 14 to 7. In the Assembly there was only routine business.

R.M.S Tanjore took 51,000 oz. gold, and 14,000 sovereigns.

It appears likely that the Border duties question will not be settled for some time.

Mr. O'Shanassy's resolutions, in reference to Lord Kimberley's despatch, have been carried in the Council.

Maize, 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4d.

There have been sales of Otard's brandy to the extent of £20,000 worth. A resale of 400 quarters was effected at trade price now, 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10½d. Flour is dull at £16 10s.; wheat, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.; oats, 3s. 5½d. to 3s. 5½d.; Eleme raisins, 7½d.

Mrs. Dalmahoy Campbell, Hepburn, and Co. report 1000 head of cattle forward. Quality inferior to prime. There was a slack demand—prime realising 27s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; medium, 26s. Best bullocks, £12 to £13; medium, £10 to £11; inferior, £7 to £8. 10,000 sheep penned, which met a ready sale. 54 lb. wethers, 18s.; 50 lb. wethers, 16s.; 52 lb. ewes, 12s.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report:—1100 cattle yarded; some prime. The market opened 15s. lower, but improved somewhat. We sold 60 bullocks at £10; and 112 northern bullocks, averaging over £9. 16,000 sheep yarded. Prices rather easier. Sold 5000 Gordon and Flood's wethers at about 16s.; ewes, 12s.

Messrs. R. Gibson and Co. report:—Cattle, small supply. Weather unfavourable. Prices down to 10s. to 15s. per head. We sold Robertson's station-bred bullocks at £11 15s. all round. 16,000 sheep penned. Prices easier. 60-lb. wethers, 20s.; 50-lb. ewes, 14s.

A Townsville telegram was received direct to-night.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Annie, brigantine, from Keppel Bay; Fanny, brigantine, from Newcastle; Prosperity, brigantine, from Clarence River.

TASMANIA.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

So far, all the old members have been returned; and, with only one exception, the elections have been conducted very tamely.

NEW ZEALAND.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

New Zealand dates received to September 4th. The No-confidence debate not yet concluded. Government expected to be in a minority of two.

Milne, chief officer of the City of Auckland, fell overboard and was drowned.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Wheat and flour remain stationary without transactions; bran sold at 1s.; cornsacks at 14s. 3s. 9d. is offered for wheat; holders refuse to sell under 6s.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—POLYNESIAN AND OTHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have been glad to observe in your columns various leaders and letters, directing attention to the slave trade, and rejoice to observe that the English Press is also becoming increasingly active in the matter.

One London journal reminds us that "we live in an enlightened and advancing age," for, "when Boswell wrote his Life of Johnson he gave thanks that there was a House of Lords, wise and independent enough to stand up for a traffic which God had sanctioned, and man continued."

Cuba now stands most unenviably distinguished as a great head quarters of slavery, and has no longer the United States to help to keep her in countenance. You will have observed Mr. Thomas Hughes's recent motion in the British Parliament, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to urge upon the Spanish Government to fulfil *long-neglected treaty obligations*. The debate that followed was most encouraging, however unsatisfactory Lord Enfield's reply may be considered. Ferdinand of Spain at the peace received £400,000 from England as indemnification, yet the most shabby and disreputable evasions were adopted to neutralise the force of treaties, and the labour market of Cuba, with the connivance of the Spanish Imperial Government, was stealthily supplied with captured and enslaved Africans.

It would seem also that this state of things has grown worse instead of better, for whereas an estimate of Cuba's slave population some thirty years ago gave 260,000, I observe in a recent influential geographical work, the population of Cuba detailed as follows:—1,396,439; whites, 794,000; slaves, 370,000; Chinese, 17,000; and the remainder free negroes and mulattoes.

The general African slave trade is stated also to be *greatly* on the increase, and this seems very probable, from the indubitable increase of Mahommedan power in Africa.

Sir Samuel Baker found at Khartoum, almost every house of an Egyptian official to contain slaves, notwithstanding the professed action of the Egyptian Government for the prevention of the traffic.

I mention these matters for one reason, because they show that action respecting our own fast increasing Polynesian slave trade, has not come one moment too soon. The slave trade has of late years taken great encouragement, and might be expected to show its colours, as it has done, in so tempting a field as our own adjacent archipelago.

Brazil alone, with a population of over seven millions, has been estimated to contain more than two millions of slaves; and, reverting to Africa, we are informed that at Zanzibar, the Sultan of which is protected in the slave trade by a treaty with England, more slaves have, within the past twenty years, passed through its Custom-house, than during a century previously.

The following extract from one of the speeches at the late May London meetings, is worth reading. "We thought, a little while ago, that slavery was dead; but slavery in Africa has recently assumed awful proportions. The slavery of the West Indies, the slavery of America, are as nothing when we consider what is now going on there. The whole of the interior of the country is slave ground. A French philanthropist calculates that 70,000 slaves are annually deported from Africa. This does not, of course touch the immense intra African slave trade. And this is not the worst, for one slave from five to ten human beings fall. The statement is made that the whole route of the slave caravans from Bornoo to Tripoli, (as far as from London to St. Petersburg) may be traced by the bones and skeletons of those who have fallen."

Well, we really a little while ago, did seem to think that the slave trade was in great abeyance, if not dead, as this speaker puts it.

Now, however, we are convinced to the contrary in these seas, and a very great and most difficult work of repression lies before us.

Mr. Cuthbert's raking schooners will be likely to have no sinecure, and the whole enterprise should command our constant and earnest prayers.

Who will give Sydney a good lecture on the slave trade, with perhaps, his Excellency the Governor in the chair?

Yours, obediently,

M.

September 10.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 10.30, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

G. M. PITT.—At Pitt and Co.'s Yards, at 11.30, Fat Ewes.

H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Botany Road, Redfern, at 10, Horses, Cart, Harness, Scales, Weights, Blocks, &c., of Butcher's Shop.

A. CHANDLER.—On the Premises, Nelson-street, Woollahra, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, and Effects.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Teas, Cigars, Sulphur, Candles, Bottled Fruits, Oil, &c.

T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11.30, Interest of Assignee in Properties in the Estate of Mr. Robert George Massie.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Tweed, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE RANDWICK RACES.

THE Randwick Spring Meeting will be continued to-day, and, having opened so well on Saturday last, there is every reason to believe that the meeting will be as successful as the most enthusiastic lover of the turf could desire. The principal event set for decision is the Great Metropolitan Stakes, for which it is likely some twelve or sixteen horses will face the starter. From the moment that the weights were first published Toothpicker was made the favourite, and he held that position until about ten days ago, when he failed to please his friends in a trial with Lady Clifden and Blue Peter, and since then has fallen so much in public estimation, that 100 to 6 would not be taken about him; while, on the other hand, the running of Dagworth at the late Hawkesbury meeting, and at Randwick on Saturday last, has made such an impression upon all who feel interested in the race, that 2 to 1 would be eagerly accepted, but even that wonderfully short price is not now forthcoming. On public running, Dagworth is clearly entitled to hold his position; and although greater "outsiders" have failed to come off before to-day, and the "field" may produce the winner from some unexpected quarter, those who have backed him should be satisfied. Our turf correspondent is much in favour of Little Dick and Dagworth, and, judged from the way in which the former was backed at Tattersall's last evening, there seems good reason to think that he will be very hard to beat. The Quack is in great favour with those who usually follow the fortunes of the "yellow and black," and from outward signs he would seem to be the horse of the stable. Yet, in the face of this, there are many who think that his stable companion Pyrrhus is the better of the two. The Prophet, Friam, Lady Clifden, Clansman, and Cyclops are not in favour after the manner in which they disappointed their friends on Saturday, and Clodhopper, and King of the Ring, by reason of their running in the Epsom Handicap and Derby respectively are in much greater request than they were a few days since. There was not much betting at Tattersall's last night; 100 to 30 was offered against Dagworth, and 100's to 18, and 100's to 12 were taken about The Quack and Little Dick.

The following are the races to be decided to-day.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

First Race.—The Shorts (handicap) of 5 sovereigns each, h. ft., 1 sovereign only if declared by 29th August, with 50 sovereigns added, for 3 years and upwards; ¾ mile; weights on or before 22nd August; a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 10 lbs. extra.

Mr. E. Lee's ch m Barbelle, aged
Thomas Lee's br h Javelin, 4 years
A. Albright's ch h Lottery, 6 years
J. Tait's ch h The Count, 5 years
A. Town's ch h Clansman, 4 years
Lee's gr g Johnny Smoker, aged
A. Batty's b g Lieutenant, aged
Thomas Lamond's ch h Ambassador, 4 years
W. Winch's br c Leap Carew, 3 years
J. B. Smith's ch g Wombo (late King of the Ring), by Piover, dam by Little John 4 years
Town's gr h The Swell, 5 years
A. L. Wood's br f Lady Mary, by New Warrior—Edith, 3 years
R. Rouse's ch g Wanderer, 5 years
Albright's b c Emery Colt, 3 years
E. Coan's b g Banjo, aged
Jones's ch g Engineer, aged
Town's b f by Kingston—Lydia, 3 years

Second Race.—The Ladies' Mile, a sweepstakes of 7 sovereigns each, h ft, with 70 sovereigns added, for 3 year-olds and upwards; 1 mile; second horse to receive 14 sovereigns from the prize. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for 100 sovereigns, any surplus to go to the fund.

Mr. T. Ivory's br g Sir Hercules, aged
Tait's br c Whalebone, 4 years
Town's b c Wynestay, 4 years
Winch's ch c Jolly Amin, 4 years
Lee's ch m [illegible]
Town's b f [illegible], 3 years
R. Rouse's ch g Viceroy, 3 years

Third Race.—The Spring Metropolitan Maiden Plate of 200 sovereigns for all maiden horses; A.J.C. conditions. One mile and a half. Second horse 10 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. Lewis's b c Blue Peter, 3 years
Tait's b c M'Callum More, 3 years
Brown's gr c Silver Fox, 3 years
Winch's b c Leap Carew, 3 years
T. Lee's b c Commodore, 3 years
Thompson's b c King of the Ring, 3 years
Chaffe's b f [illegible]
De Mestre's b c Horatio, 3 years
Albright's b c Emery colt, 3 years
A. Loder's ch f The Abbot, 3 years
G. Hill, jun.'s f Bridesmaid, 3 years

Fourth Race.—The Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap). 42 subs.

Mr. G. Hill, jun.'s br g Little Dick, 6 years
G. Bishop's ch c The Prophet, 4 years
W. F. Brown's br g Cyclops, aged
J. Tait's b Pyrrhus, 5 years
T. Lewis's b m Lady Clifden, 5 years
A. Thompson's b h The Duke, aged
J. Rose's b c Friam, 4 years
Ryan's Lancer, 5 years
Albright's ch h Lottery, 6 years
Town's ch f Illumination, 3 years
Tait's b h The Quack, 6 years
T. Lee's gr g Johnny Smoker, aged
R. Bloomfield's b or br c Dagworth, 4 years
Brown's b g Clodhopper, 5 years
G. Osborne's br f Vixen, 4 years
J. Thompson's b h King of the Ring, 5 years
Lee's bl g Toothpicker, by Lord of the Hills—Elphine, 5 years
S. Martin's ch g Sheet Anchor, by Kriple, aged
Town's ch h Clansman, 4 years
P. Lewis's b c Druids, 3 years
— b c Blue Peter, 3 years

Fifth Race.—The Squatters' Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, h ft, with 50 sovereigns added, for 3 years and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 50 sovereigns in value up to time of entrance. A winner of such a prize thereafter to carry 5 lb. extra; second horse 12 sovereigns out of the prize; 1½ mile.

Mr. T. Lamond's ch h Ambassador, 4 years
J. Rose's b h The Acorn, 4 years
J. Tait's b c M'Callum More, 3 years
Brown's gr c Silver Fox, 3 years
Albright's b c Emery Colt, 3 years
Ivory's b c Sultan, 3 years
R. Rouse's ch g Wanderer, 5 years
— ch g Viceroy, 3 years
Town's b g [illegible], 2 years
— ch f by Kingston—Lydia, 3 years
F. Chisold's gr f Bridesmaid, 3 years

THE PRESENT MINING REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The present mining regulations are so unsatisfactory, that I read with much pleasure the two letters lately published in your paper by "Stroke Oar" and "Geo. W."

The latter correspondent suggests a course worthy of immediate consideration by all interested in mining matters.

If a public meeting is called, the several matters of grievance—well known to those interested—would be brought prominently forward.

I have, this morning, received a note from a Government official, stating that the declaration—clause 136 Gold Fields Act—must be made by some one acquainted with all the preliminaries of pegging out. I know a case in which a property of increasing value has passed into the hands of a public company, the original lessees having sold out their entire interest. All the preliminaries have been complied with, but it is difficult to discover whether the declaration was made by the old owners; and although the present owners are ready and willing to make the declaration required by the regulation, they cannot, according to the Act; and although the transfer of the lease has been made by the Commissioner, the present owners have no legal right to commence work. This is another matter requiring ventilation.

FRANK B. TREATT.

THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Being intimately acquainted with the working of the Gold Fields Regulations, I would beg to call your attention to that part of it relating to labour on quartz claims.

While admitting these regulations good as applied to reefs within reach of crushing machines, they become in a measure oppressive when in new localities. The miners, from the total absence of crushing mills, are unable to maintain themselves in so large a proportion as one-half of their party.

Many months must elapse without the possibility of their realizing on the produce of their labour; and thus the law is unintentionally accessory to many frauds on storekeepers, arising out of the necessity of three men in every six being in actual working possession of a claim, and by consequence, in some way or other, maintained upon the possible production of the future.

I would, therefore, beg to suggest that a large remission of labour be sanctioned in all places distant at least four miles from a crushing plant, or at such distance as the Commissioner may judge to be beyond reasonable carting facilities. No such remission, however, to be accorded before the expiration of four clear weeks after registration; nor without satisfactory evidence, by *work performed*, that the regulations have been faithfully observed up to that time.

HENRY MANNING.

Nelligen, September 2.

A BOLT.—Shortly before 8 o'clock last night a horse, attached to a hansom cab, took fright near Market-street, and bolted down Pitt-street. The driver did his best to stop the animal, but was thrown out of the cab opposite the Victoria Theatre, and the horse, in the absence of any restraint, increased the pace. Opposite Vickery's Buildings, however, the hansom came into collision with an omnibus, and capsized. Fortunately there was little traffic in Pitt-street at the time, and the only result of the accident was a brief period of excitement for the "larrikins," and the recovery of the vehicle by the owner, "slightly damaged."

THE INTERESTING COLUMN.—A certain San Francisco paper reads these announcements in its issue that are always read first by the fair portion of Press readers, respectively "The Cradle, the Altar, and the Tomb:" while another American journal uses as designations the words, "Hatched, Matched, and Dispatched." A Georgia paper lately had the following among its marriage notices:—"On the 15th instant, Mr. T. Winkle to Miss Rachael Starr. T. Winkle, T. Winkle, little Starr."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties received to-day was as follows:—

Spirits	£1448 13 1
Wine, still	48 19 0
Wine, sparkling	3 6 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	31 3 0
(in bottle)	44 3 0
Tobacco and snuff	374 10 0
unmanufactured	118 10 0
Cigars	73 18 0
Tea	1230 13 0
Coffee and chicory	11 10 0
Sugar, unrefined	8 0 0
Molasses	3 6 8
Opium	25 0 0
Rice	45 5 1
Dried fruits	435 4 10
Nuts	2 11 8
Ad valorem duty	3463 10 2
Specific duty	737 16 5
Pilotage	3 10 0
Total	£8153 6 9

In the Stock and Share Market we note a larger business done in bank investments. Joint Stock and City scarce—both sold at yesterday's quotations, and New South Wales at 43½. New Zealand were quitted at 5s. decline. Buyers of Australasian Steam at 15¼, sellers at 15¾. Sydney Fire Insurance brought 2½; City of Sydney debentures, 107.

The breadstuffs market continues very dull, and inquiry confined to small trade lots of flour at £14 10s. to £16. No demand for wheat. The value of dried fruits has been affected by heavy parcels recently arrived by the three last vessels from London; currants are offering at a trifle under 5d.; eleme raisins, 6½d.; candles quiet, 10½d. is the extreme value of "five medal," a good second brand has been sold below 10d. Metals firmly held; a line of pig iron changed hands at £9 15s. Good inquiry for ale and porter; Marian's bulk ale taken at £8; Byass's stout at 9s. 6d. for quarts, 6s. 9d. for pints; Hennessy's case brandy at 26s., Martell's at 24s. 6d., Three Star, 44s.; dark, in bulk, 6s. 6d. The sale of the Inverary's cargo of sugars, by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., this morning, attracted a full attendance of the trade, and a large portion of it changed hands at from £38 for yellow crystals to £43 for fine whites. The cargo of new teas, ex Melrose, will be offered by the same firm to-morrow.

At the produce sales held this afternoon, 71 bales of wool, chiefly scoured lots, were disposed of at prices showing a firmer market. Sheepskins in good demand at last week's rates. Quotations for leather ruled about the same as at previous sales; supply moderate. The sales were as follow:—

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin: WD, 13 bales scoured wool at 19½d., 2 at 14½d.; C over BK in diamond, 9 at 21½d., 3 at 15½d.; BK, 8 at 16d., 1 at 17½d., 1 skinwool at 13½d., 2 scoured at 17d. to 18½d., 1 handwashed at 16½d., 2 washed at 13d., 6 mixed at 2½d. to 13½d., 16 lots sheepskins at 6½d. to 8½d., 1 lot green ditto at 1s. 11d. each.

By Mr. Turner: DS, 14 bales handwashed wool at 14½d., 2 mixed at 8½d. to 9d.; 12 lots sheepskins at 6½d. to 8½d. Sole leather at 10d. to 10½d.; damaged, 9d. to 9½d.; pieces, 4d. to 9d.; tweed, 3s. 5d.; calf, 3s. 7d.; kip, 1s. 10½d.; harness, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8½d.; bag, 14s. to 14s. 6d.; damaged ditto, 12s.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: Sole leather at 10½d. to 10¾d.; tweed, 2s. 5d.; kangaroo, 3s. 11d.; calf, 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 8d.; kip, 1s. 11½d.; harness, 1s. 1½d.

By Messrs. Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: Sole leather at 10d.; kip, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11½d.; harness, 1s. 2½d to 1s. 5d.; 1 bale scoured wool at 18½d.; 1 locks at 1½d.; 1 skin pieces at 3d.; 10 lots sheepskins at 6½d. to 9d.; pelts at 2d.

Brisbane advices are to the 9th instant. We take the following from the *Courier* of the 7th:—

The improvement in business generally which has been noticeable for some time past has continued during the week. Advices by the last European mail have strengthened the markets for most descriptions of imported goods, but prices since our last have not materially altered. The arrival of the Mortaban from London is anxiously looked for by importers whose stocks are getting very low, and who have already placed the bulk of consignments to arrive. The continued dry weather that has prevailed throughout the colony has had a serious effect on many of the runs, more especially on the Downs, where feed has become very scanty. A welcome change appears, however, at length to have set in, and it is to be hoped that the rain that has fallen during the last twenty-four hours has been general throughout the colony. The flour market, according to advices received by telegram yesterday from Adelaide, is advancing. Leading brands here are as yet unaltered. Bran still continues very scarce and in great demand, a parcel per Governor Blackall having been sold to arrive at £8 10s. Butter sells readily at 8d wholesale for good Wollongong, there being a large demand and very little of good quality coming forward. For local manufacture producers can obtain the same price. Imported bacon is worth 10d to 1s, and local 7d to 8d. Cheese, of local manufacture, 6½d to 7d. Maize: Stocks have reduced considerably, and holders ask 3s 10d to 5s. Shipments daily looked for from the Clarence and Tweed Rivers. Potatoes are very scarce, and producers can readily obtain £5 for good local produce. Circular Heads are worth £8 10s., wholesale. Colonial jams are again scarce, and are worth 8s 3d per dozen. The market is fairly stocked with medium and low class sugar, and prices rule low compared with the rates obtaining in Sydney and Melbourne. Refined is in active demand, and stocks are very low. The company cannot keep up the supply of "No. 1 and No Mark," and at the moment we believe they are entirely out of stock. In the Share Market continued dulness prevails, and the sales that are made are few and far between. During the week we heard of Mount Perrys having been placed at 84s; Rubys, paid up, 31s; Wheal Johnsons, 1s paid. A parcel of a thousand has been placed at 5s, but small parcels have been sold as high as 7s. Balladoran promoters at par; contributors, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. A dividend may be expected by the shareholders of this company about the middle of next month.

The *Argus* of Saturday reports of the Melbourne markets:—

Business in the import markets to-day has been fairly active, and sales to a considerable amount have been effected. In breadstuffs there has been very little doing, owing to the unsettled state of the market; and quotations for both flour and wheat are for the present nominal. For oats there has been a steady demand, and 400 bags have been placed at 3s 3d to 3s 5d per bushel for ordinary to prime feed oats. Maize remains unchanged at 3s 3½d to 3s 5d per bushel for parcels. In teas, a large business has been done. Of the teas per E. M. Young, 2000 half-chests have been placed at from 1s 4d to 2s 4d per lb. in bond, the bulk being from 1s 11d to 2s 6d. Of this cargo, which originally consisted of 11,830 packages, 2022 of which were transhipped, 5620 have now been sold, leaving only 3309 packages in importers' hands, the fine qualities of these teas attracting the favourable notice of the trade. The cargo of the Rachel, the second arrival with new season teas, was offered at auction this afternoon, and also attracted a very large attendance, and the auctioneers succeeded in placing from the box and afterwards 4000 packages, at prices ranging from 1s 4d to 1s 10d per lb. in bond; and we learn that further transactions are pending. In sugars, outside the auction mart there has been little doing. The cargo of the Victoria, consisting of 3373 bags, was submitted to public competition, and the whole, with the exception of two lines, was cleared off at 33s 3d to 37s for good counters, 33s 6d for soft greys, 34s 6d to 37s 6d for yellow grainy sorts, 32s 6d for fine yellow brewing crystals, 34s 6d to 40s for grey crystals, 41s 6d to 42s 3d for good to fine whites, and 40s for fine white counters. Hops have been more in demand, and some 40 bales and pockets have been placed at 2s 6d for fine Kents, and 1s 8d to 1s 9d for medium quality Tasmanian. Sales of currants to the extent of 150 barrels are mentioned at 5d per lb., duty paid. In liquids we notice a better demand. Dagger stout has been placed at 10s 3d, and Hennessy's pale brandy, 1872, has realized 6s 6d per gallon, and a large parcel of brandy, best brands, has changed hands, the exact price not being disclosed. In metals, a shipment of 50 tons bar iron has been taken up at an extreme figure. Messrs. Hastings, Cunningham, and Co. report the first arrival of the new clip of wool at the Australasian Wool Stores on Thursday, 5th instant, being a consignment from Messrs. George Dill and Co., of the Ell Siwah Station, Murrumbidgee district. Mr. H. A. Coffey reports having sold by private contract the undermentioned vessels, viz.:—Brig Wolverine, 237 tons register, to Captain George Graves, of Hobart Town, for £1850; schooner Crinoline, 68 tons register, to a party of gentlemen who are about to embark on a pearl fishing venture, for £800.

MINING.

WEDNESDAY.

A SLIGHT dulness perceptible in the Share market at the beginning of the week has increased considerably. To-day it was very marked, and sales less numerous than for some time past. Tambaroora stocks were weaker. Beyers and Holtermans sold at 48s. 6d., All Nations at 10s. 9d., Browns at 18s. 6d.; Carroll Beards opened at 28s., and sold down to 26s. 6d.; Grenfell Consols were done at par, and Hermans at 7s.; Krohmans continue steady at 49s.; Paxtons were dealt in at 17s. 6d. to 18s., sellers asking 18s. 6d.; Rapps seem liable to more changes than anything on the bill; business was reported on 'Change at 18s. 3d., and they were afterwards offered at 17s; Rawsthornes have declined from par to 1s. dis. There was more inquiry for Pupe., 63s. to 65s. was paid, sellers at 70s. Copper shares are exceedingly flat; Mount Perry brought 30s., more obtainable at that price; Peak Downs declined from 6⅞ to 6½; Normanby offered at 15s. Strong inquiry for coal shares; offers of 8½ for Wallsend, holders asking 10; Bulli changed hands at 12. No sales of tin, except 200 Rex at 2s. 6d.

Large specimens of quartz from a reef struck in the Band and Albion mine, at a depth of 340 feet, are on view at Messrs. Melhado and Curtis's office. Coarse gold is visible all over the stone.

We understand that a dividend of 6d. per share or equal to 12½ per cent. on the paid up capital will be declared next week by the Queensland Tin Co.

The Oriental G. M. Co. has decided to raise fresh capital by the issue of 200 preferential shares. The creation of additional capital is also intended by Tippetts G. M. Co.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench report having sold by public auction to-day:—Gold shares: 50 Krohmanns at 48s 6d., 225 Beyers and Holtermans 48s. 6d., 250 Carroll and Beards 28s, 100 Rapps at 18s., 25 Paxtons at 18s., 25 Browns at 18s., 105 ditto at 18s. 3d., 100 Dayspring at 17s. 6d., 100 All Nations at 10s., 1 share Comet Claim, Wattle Flat, £15.

Messrs. Sandeman and Binny report that Mr. Hayes, of Bundarra, and Mr. F. B. Mulligan, of Inverell, have been appointed local directors of the Inverell Tin Co.

Band and Albion Consols yield this day:—47 oz. 17 dwts. The work has been delayed through ventilation being partially suspended by north winds.

Mr. A. Leslie sends from Sofala the following telegram:—"Wattle Flat.—From the Caffarati claim, Big Oakey, a trial crushing of thirteen tons from a reef three to four feet wide, yielded 25 oz. 2 dwts. Ten tons from Moyle's Old Surface Hill, gave a return of 30 oz., or 3 oz. per ton. Weather fine.

The specimens of gold found at Gulgong on Saturday last at a depth of fifty feet, were taken from the Red Hill reef.

Crown Prince G. M. Co., Chambers Creek.—The manager reports the main shaft down 30 feet, and slabbed up 27 feet; underlay shaft down 69 feet; the sinking is very hard. The reef is still double in one end. Quartz very good looking, of a dark streaky blue. Work progressing satisfactorily.

The following telegram has been received from the manager of the Broadwater Tin M. Co.: "The mine looks splendid, surpassing anything I have seen."

The manager of the Eclipse Tin M. Co., Inverell, reports that he has obtained payable prospects, and that all necessary arrangements have been made for immediate operations.

Stannifer Tin M. Co.: Mining manager reports, by telegram, "That he has ten tons of ore on hand, which, with nine tons already sent, makes nineteen tons obtained to date."

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—SEPTEMBER 11.

OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICES CURRENT.

SHARES.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Business done.
BANKS.			
Australian Joint Stock	...	...	13⅞
City	...	...	£7/6, 9⅛
Commercial	...	56	......
New South Wales	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛
New Zealand	...	...	10⅞
Union	...	...	......
Queensland National	4	...	......
STEAM.			
Australasian	15⅛	15⅝	......
Clarence and Richmond	...	...	......
Ditto, pref. (10 per cent.)	...	...	......
Clarence and New England	...	...	......
Hunter River	...	...	......
Illawarra	...	4	......
INSURANCE.			
General	...	57	......
N. S. W. Marine	...	...	......
Pacific	...	...	......
Sydney Fire	...	2¾	2½
Sydney Marine	...	10/	......
United	...	12/	......
Australian Gas-light Co.	...	...	......
MINING.			
Bulli Coal	...	...	12
Ditto, pref. (15½ per cent.)	...	...	......
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	...	22/6	......
Wallsend Coal	8½	10	......
Waratah Coal	7	...	......
Scolhocunda Copper	...	...	......
Cobar	...	40/	......
Aina	...	...	......
Cowflat	...	31/	......
Drummond (1s 6d paid)	...	5/6	......
Kroombit (2s 6d paid)	...	...	......
Mount Perry	...	30/	30/
Mount Coora	...	...	......
Mulloon	...	...	......
Moolbedaman (5s paid)	...	...	......
Normanby (£1 paid)	...	15/	......
Peak Downs	6	6½	6⅞, 6½
Peak Downs Consols	...	...	......
Phœnix	...	...	......
Western Peak Downs (1/ paid)	...	...	......
Peelwood (10s paid)	10/	...	......
Victoria	...	...	......
Weins	...	...	......
All Nations Gold	...	...	......
Brown's	18/	20/	18s 6
Beyers and Holtermann's	...	48/6	49/
Bismark	...	...	......
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	...	28/	28/, 27/6, 27/, [16 6
Dayspring	...	...	......
Frenchman's	...	...	......
Grenfell Consols	...	...	20/
Golden Fleece	...	...	......
Herman's	...	...	7/
Hickson, Creighton, and Beard	...	12/6	......
Johnson's	...	...	......
Krohmann's	...	50/	49/
Lady Belmore	...	...	......
Mitchell's Creek	...	...	......
Marcolini	19/	20/	......
Paxton's	...	18/6	17/6, 18/
Rampant Lion	...	...	......
Rapp and Co.	...	17/	18/3
Rawsthorne	...	...	20/, 19/
Band & Albion Consols (Ballarat)	...	...	......
Hustler's Great Extended Tribute, No. 1 (Sandhurst)	60/	70/	63, 62
New North Clunes (Ballarat)	...	...	......
Ancient Briton Tin	...	...	......
Arbouin	...	...	......
Blue Mountain (5s paid)	...	...	......
Caledonian	...	...	......
Dumaresq Main (5s paid)	...	...	......
Elsmore (10s paid)	...	...	......
Glen Innes (5s paid)	...	...	......
Maryland Ruby (5s paid)	...	...	......
Mount Mitchell	...	...	......
Newstead (10s paid)	...	...	......
New Cornwall	...	...	......
Pioneer	...	...	......
Queensland	...	...	......
Ruby (5s paid)	...	...	......
Ruby Creek (4/ paid)	...	...	......
Sydney	...	...	......
Wheal Johnson (5/ paid)	...	...	......
Inverell (1/ paid)	...	...	......

DEBENTURES.	Quotations.	Business done.
New South Wales	105	......
Queensland (5 per cent.)	......	......
Ditto Treasury Bills	......	......
New Zealand ditto	......	......
City of Sydney	......	107
A. S. N. Company	......	......
Colonial Sugar Company	......	......
Pyrmont Bridge Company	......	......

THE TIN DISCOVERIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.—The *Western Daily Mercury*, a Plymouth paper, says:—The discoveries of tin in New South Wales and Queensland have occasioned, we believe, considerable anxiety on the part of the Cornish tin smelters; so much so, indeed, that they have resolved to send forthwith a competent person to examine the deposits there, and at once report thereon. A few days since, we received a sample of stream tin from New South Wales, which made an assay of 73·48 per cent.—tin 784, and oxygen 216. This tin is almost every colour of the rainbow—amber, garnet, gray, &c. What makes the discovery of tin in New South Wales of more than usual importance is that it is found at the foot of the granite mountains, which is a feature of very considerable importance; but the price of labour in that part of the world is a very important consideration. In New South Wales labour cannot be obtained for less than 4s. or 5s. a day per man, whereas tin from the Straits of Malacca and Banca was raised until recently at a less cost than 6d. per day, a very important difference in the cost of producing the article. A correspondent says the tin market is at present paralysed so far as the Cornish smelters are concerned, as they buy with the utmost possible caution."

AN ACTOR'S EXPERIENCE OF "FAINT PRAISE."—Mr. Buckstone, in responding to the toast of the "General Theatrical Fund" at the annual dinner which was held lately, told the following capital story in illustration of "faint praise" being the most depressing of all forms of encouragement:—"I recollect when I was a young actor," said Mr. Buckstone—"and that is many years ago—I was like most youthful aspirants, anxious to gain praise from any one; and to give you an idea of the faint praise I once met with, I must inform you I was at that time given by my manager a very good part to act, which, being received by the public, as we say in the playbills, with 'roars of laughter,' I considered that my future was made. A worthy vendor of newspapers—a great critic and patron of the drama—asked me for an order. On giving him one I called next day, expecting to hear a flattering account of my performance, but to which he scarcely alluded. However, being determined to learn what effect my acting had produced on him, I nervously put the question by saying, 'Did you [see] me last night?' to which he replied, 'Oh, yes.' 'Well,' said I, 'were you pleased?' and he again replied with his 'Oh, yes.' I then came to the point by putting the question to him, 'Did you like my acting?' After a momentary pause, he again rejoined, 'Oh, yes; you made me smile.'"

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PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS
of the
MOUNT TABOR COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Limited),
COBAR DISTRICT, FORT BOURKE.

Capital £72,000, in 72,000 shares of £1 each.

Bankers:
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

Solicitors:
Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown.

Brokers:
Messrs. French, Brothers and Co., 16, Macquarie-place.
Mr. T. Garrett, 307, George-street.

Twelve thousand shares in the above Company are now offered to the public on the following terms, viz.:—The shares will be considered to be paid up to 10s; 1s will be payable on application, and 1s on the issue of scrip; the remaining 8s, or as much thereof as may be required, in calls not exceeding 1s, and on not less than one month's notice.

Shares will be allotted according to priority of application, and the list will be closed on Monday, 16th September, when a meeting of shareholders will be held and directors appointed; and, should any of the 12,000 shares then remain unallotted, they will be disposed of by the directors in such manner as may be considered most conducive to the interests of the Company.

After noting a few of the special advantages to contributing shareholders in this Company, the brokers will rely upon the appended report of that well-known mining authority, Mr. J. B. Butler, for that favour from the public, the genuine character of the investment, and the liberality of the terms, entitle them to expect.

The selections, comprising 400 acres, were made by six of the Cornish miners during their engagement at the Great Cobar Mine, and in consequence of the abundance of the same never-failing indications of rich copper that were found on the surface of that now celebrated mine, which is distant only about two miles.

The assumed course of the main Cobar lode is North 20-West, which direction will carry it for upwards of a mile through the lands of this Company.

The present proprietary includes the original selectors, and the sole object in extending the Company by the sale of a sixth interest is to raise sufficient capital to commence operations on such a scale and in such a manner as will assure them of a large and speedy return.

The only object being the production of copper, there is no cash asked for by the proprietors beyond the cost of floating the Company; the whole subscribed capital will remain the property of the Company, to be applied in producing copper, upon the quantity and value of which the proprietors are content to rely for their future gain, and to share the risks of obtaining it with the public.

The greatest natural difficulties attending mining in this rich copper district, viz., those pertaining to water supply and carriage of produce, have to a great extent been overcome by the operations of the companies now at work.

The cost of carriage from the mines to the smelting works at Adelaide is ascertained from the experience of the Cobar Company not to reach £5 per ton.

The difficulties with regard to labour that usually so much retard and make results uncertain in new mining districts, are in this case reduced to a known maximum, in consequence of six of the proprietors, who hold a large interest, being thoroughly practical and locally experienced Cornish miners, who are on the ground, and whose services can be availed of. This very great consideration, coupled with the stipulation that all the subscribed capital (less brokerage) is to be applied in developing the mine, ought to be sufficient guarantee that production and not speculation is sought for when asking capitalists to invest in this mine.

The Brokers wish specially to point out the very easy terms offered to contributors, whose whole liability does not exceed 6s per share, any calls that may be required being payable in very small sums and after ample notice; and further, that on payment of a dividend, whatever amount they may have paid up, they will be in precisely the same position with reference thereto as the original proprietors.

The Brokers wish also to refer to the last Report of the Cobar Company, from which it appears that the four parcels of ore they have smelted (about 150 tons) yielded 25¼, 28¼, 29¼, and 19 per cent. of pure copper respectively; and lest it may be thought the proposed working capital will be insufficient, on reference to the same Report it will be found that upon calls amounting to £1200 the net receipts from copper sold in Adelaide were £2049 13s 8d, and that they then had ore in hand awaiting the arrival of the steamers worth at a very low estimate £4740 net.

The £3000 available by the terms of this prospectus should therefore be ample to place the property in the position of a dividend-paying one.

Forms of application and all information may be obtained from the Brokers, who beg to draw attention to the annexed Report.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE ON THE 17th SEPTEMBER.

Report.

"Sydney, August 22nd, 1872.

"To the Shareholders in the Mount Tabor Copper Mining Company, Cobar, near Bourke.

"Gentlemen,—Having been requested to visit the Mount Tabor Copper Mine, I beg to hand you in my report upon it.

"The above property consists of twelve blocks, with a total area of four hundred acres, partly leased and partly purchased land, taken up south of and adjoining the Fort Bourke Company.

"The direct cause of taking up this land for mining purposes appears to be the surface indications which accompany the copper lode in this almost unknown but rich mining district. These indications consist of a quartz reef or mass of quartz veins and an ironstone reef traversing the country parallel with one another, their distance apart being, at one spot where I measured it, four chains. This ironstone indicates the neighbourhood of copper below, and in one shaft further north it became copper ore of high quality at a depth of twenty feet, where nothing but a vein of ironstone was visible on the surface. This being the case, the ironstone reef becomes an important indicator, and where land has been taken up, it appears to have been chiefly on the evidence of this dark lode of oxidised iron and manganese.

"The copper, iron, and quartz seem to have a course bearing N. 20° W., extending along a chain of low hills where the indications, from subterranean causes, appear most prominent and defined. The bed rock is slate, intersected about the lodes by iron, quartz, and steatite veins, and on the western slopes of these little hills the presence of ore is indicated by the comb of the slate standing erect and out of ground.

"I judge your property to lie about S. 20° E. from the Cobar, a portion of it taking in one of the hills I have mentioned, and the usual indications of the lode are as pronounced and clear in the Mount Tabor as in any other of the mining properties here, the Cobar itself of course excepted; but beyond a hole sunk about five feet upon the ironstone, which presents a very promising appearance, no work has been done by which an opinion can be safely formed of the value of your property.

"Two or three trial shafts should be sunk upon the ironstone, with the view of testing your property, for the surface indications are undoubtedly good, and may lead on to copper at a sufficient depth, for the Cobar lodes can hardly fail to traverse some portions of your lands.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"J. B. Butler."

THE LAST OF THE RICH CLAIMS ON HAWKINS HILL!

PROSPECTUS
of
BLUNT'S ROSE OF AUSTRALIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited),
HAWKINS HILL,
adjoining Paxton and Co.'s, Bromley's, and Vickery's Great Extended.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

2s 6d on application, 2s 6d on allotment, 2s 6d on the issue of Scrip; balance in calls of 1s per month as required. Out of the proceeds of which the present Proprietors will place £1080 to the credit of the Company, and which sum is expected to be more than will be required to make the claim a
DIVIDEND-PAYING CONCERN.

The present Proprietors show the confidence they have in the affair, by taking up 7000 Shares.

Trustees.
C. K. Moore, Esq., Sydney. | C. T. Sandon, Esq., Sydney.

Broker.
Thomas Garrett.

Bankers.
The Bank of New South Wales.

The property now offered to the public consists of four men's ground, being 120 feet in the line of reef, and is surrounded by the most famous rich claims on Hawkins Hill.

The appended report from Mr. Frappell (late of the Gold Commission) explains fully the prospects and position of the claim; the report was written some time back, and shows that the opinions then entertained by him are now being verified. The concluding paragraph says:—

"This is no speculation, no company forming for prospecting veins, but really a good mine, thoroughly proved by the surrounding claims, and only requiring a small capital, judiciously and economically expended, to make a handsome dividend-paying mine, and as such, I have great pleasure in drawing the attention of the investing public to it."

—Vide report.

The present proprietors have been working upwards of two years at this claim; have already cut payable veins that will yield several ounces to the ton. Its reputation as a golden claim is thus fully proved; but, in order to cut the richer veins, MORE CAPITAL is required, and this is the sole reason for placing the property on the market.

As soon as the list is closed, a meeting of shareholders will be held, to elect directors.

Applications for shares to be made to the broker, from whom prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

THOS. GARRETT, Broker,
307, George-street.

THE WERE'S POINT GOLD MINING AND SLUICING CO. (Limited.)

CAPITAL—£7000, in Shares of £1 each.
Of which 3500 fully paid-up Shares, and £400 cash will be reserved for the Proprietors, and 3500 are now offered to the public, payable by calls as follows—
5s on application, 5s on allotment,
and 2s 6d per share thereafter (as may be required) at intervals of not less than two months.

Directors.
The Hon. J. G. Long Innes, Solicitor-General
H. Cary Danger, Esq.
James A. Brown, Esq.
S. L. Benusan, Esq.

Local Director.
Leopold M. Mueller, Esq.

Brokers:
Messrs. Smyth and Peebles, Hunter-street.

This Company is formed to work 50 acres of rich alluvial ground, situated at Were's Point, Burrandong, which is formed by a bend of the rich Cudgegong River, at its junction with the Macquarie River, 400 yards along the banks, and leased to the Company for 21 years, at a license of 10s per month for every working miner employed thereon.

The proprietors, after thoroughly satisfying themselves of the value of the ground, have purchased a 14-horse power engine, and 300 feet of 7-inch pumping, with all necessary gear, &c., at a cost of £750; and expended in labour, carriage, material, excavation of reservoir to hold 120,000 gallons of water, cutting races, and laying out the work generally, a further sum of £750, together £1500, which will be a first charge against capital, leaving a balance of £1600, which will be ample for all purposes in getting into working order.

Subjoined is the professional report of J. J. Coates, Esq., C.E.

As the prospects of this undertaking, which is a bona fide venture, afford the hope of a speedy and lucrative return upon the money invested in it; the capital has purposely been made as small as possible, and as little more than half the subscribed capital will suffice to commence work it is expected that the whole of the money will not be required. It must be borne in mind that half the capital is actually represented by machinery purchased, and work already completed.

Applications for shares to be made to
SMYTH and PEEBLES,
32, Hunter-street.

Sydney, 3rd September.

"Sydney, August 22nd, 1872.

"To the Were's Point Sluicing Company.

"Gentlemen,—I do myself the honour to furnish you with the following report descriptive of your property.

"This property twenty-five (25) acres in extent, part of Were's Point, is situated upon the right bank of the Macquarie, commencing at its junction with the Cudgegong or Mudgee River, and extending round a semi-circular bend of the first-named river, as shown upon the accompanying map.

"The ground consists of a deep accumulation of auriferous terrace or river drift, varying in depth from surface to about twenty-two (22) feet deep, containing gold.

"From time to time this property yielded considerable quantities of gold, and was worked under great difficulties, as having to cart the wash dirt from the terrace top to the river for the purpose of washing.

"With the view of rendering these auriferous deposits available for ground sluicing, a 14 horse-power engine, with boiler, lift of pump, piping &c., has been erected at a spot upon the Macquarie River advantageously situated, and it is contemplated at this point to raise the head of water to a height of 50 feet, at which height such water supply will not only command the Were's Point terrace drift, but also a considerable extent of similar auriferous deposits upon the Macquarie River, above the machinery site.

"For the purpose of utilising the maximum water supply, a fine water reservoir has been constructed near the ground to be worked. Here a volume of 120,000 gallons can be collected, and diverted into different directions for ground or box sluicing, with a FALL OF FROM 50 to 60 FEET FOR THE TAILINGS.

"Generally, I consider that if your Company's sluicing operations be conducted systematically, they will prove highly remunerative, and under such circumstances I recommend your sluicing venture.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your very obedient servant,
"J. J. Coates, C.E."

PROSPECTUS
of the
WILEY CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY
(Limited).

Capital £4000, in 16,000 shares of 5s each.

Bankers:
Oriental Bank.

Broker:
Thomas Garrett, 307, George-street.

8000 Shares are offered to the public on the following advantageous terms, viz.:—
1s on application, 1s on allotment, the balance in calls, if required, not to exceed 3d per share per month.

The proprietors retain 8000 fully paid up shares, and out of the application and allotment moneys they will place £300 to the credit of the Company. The proprietors will pay all preliminary expenses in floating the Company.

The proprietors offer to the public 40 acres of richly proved tin land, situated on a tributary of the celebrated Wiley Creek, and an original selection of Mr. Lakeland.

The ground has been tested, and about two tons of ore have already been taken out, one man washing in a dish, in less than four hours, 50 lbs. weight of ore.

This being an original selection by a thoroughly practical miner, the promoters retain their interest in shares; therefore, the undersigned can confidently recommend it as a genuine investment, which cannot fail to prove highly remunerative, the ore being of the richest quality (see assay) yet produced from any mine.

As soon as the Company is formed, a meeting will be called, and directors, &c., will be appointed from the general body of the shareholders.

About 2000 shares have already been applied for privately.

The annexed assay by Mr. Twemlow will show the rich character of the ore:—

[Copy of Assay.] "August 28, 1872.

"Mr. Thomas Garrett, Mining Agent.

"Sir,—I have assayed sample of tin ore left by you, and find it contains tin at the rate of seventy-six and a half per cent. (76 8-10).

"I am, &c., yours,
"Twemlow, Assayer,
"285, George-street, Sydney."

Dividends payable on all shares alike.

Samples of the smelted tin and ore can be seen at the office of the Broker, and all other information furnished.

THOS. GARRETT,
Broker.

PROSPECTUS
of the
OBERON
PIONEER DIAMOND AND GOLD MINING CO.
(Limited.)

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 Shares of £1 each.

Provisional Directors:
W. W. Billyard, Esq. | Dr. Garran
Thomas Rowe, Esq.

Solicitor:
William Smith, Esq., 32, Hunter-street.

Bankers:
The Bank of New South Wales.

10,000 fully paid-up shares and £2000 cash out of the first subscribed capital are reserved by the Proprietors; 10,000 shares are offered to the public, 5s payable on application and 5s on allotment, and the balance (if required) in calls not exceeding 1s per share per month.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the forty acres of freehold land, the property of Mr. Peter Landeter, of Oberon, Fish River, on which the large diamond was recently found by Mr. Creed.

From the report by Mr. Coates it will be seen that the creek which intersects the ground, and the length of which on the property is about 2000 feet, is highly auriferous, and also contains diamond drift, and that a very small outlay will be sufficient to make the workings remunerative.

The auriferous drift has been tested by eight shafts at a depth of 10 feet, and has been traced through the whole length of the ground. The thickness of the washing stuff ranges from 2 to 4 feet.

Two of the Provisional Directors have been on the ground, and report highly of the prospects.

Application for shares may be made in the form annexed to

W. F. MANNING,
At the office of Mr. Billyard,
32, Hunter-street, Sydney,
where the large diamond and samples of the gold may be seen.

Form of Application.

To the Provisional Directors of the Oberon Pioneer Diamond and Gold Mining Company (Limited), 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Gentlemen,—I hereby request that you will allot me ..... shares in the above Company, and now enclose 5s per share as deposit, and I hereby undertake to accept the above shares, or any lesser number that may be allotted to me, and to pay 5s per share on allotment, and also the calls as specified in the Prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Name in full..........................
Address..........................
Occupation..........................
Dated this day of , 1872.

BALMAIN CO-OPERATIVE STEAM FERRY CO. (Limited).

Residents in Balmain and others interested in that locality, who are desirous of becoming ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS in the new Company, are requested to apply at once for Shares, as the Company will be declared FORMED in a few days. Deposit only 2s 6d per share.

JOHN E. MANNING, Hon. Sec.

PROMOTERS' PROSPECTUS.

CORNSTALK TIN MINING COMPANY,
in 48 Shares of £10 each.

This Company is being formed to purchase and work 120 acres of valuable Tin land, situate on both sides of Bookookoorara Creek, border of Maryland, N. S. W., and forming the southern portion of the ground selected by the original prospectors of this creek.

Three gentlemen (A. E. Cullen, Esq., J.P., returning-officer for New England, and M. Spearing, Esq.), from their extensive knowledge of the locality gained during many years devoted to squatting pursuits therein, were enabled to select land of the most undoubted value, unsurpassed by any in the district.

The creek traverses the entire length of the property, and is a large inexhaustible running stream.

There is a large deposit of wash-dirt, which yields from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. of fine ruby tin per dish.

The undersigned has washed over 1 lb. of tin to the dish from washdirt taken from the surface, near the margin of the creek.

Being situate about three miles from the Great Northern Road, and within forty miles of the Warwick Railway Station, cheap carriage is always procurable.

Another portion of Messrs. Cullen and Spearing's ground is being worked on tribute, and if the shareholders thought proper to adopt this mode of working, it would probably prove advantageous to their interests.

THE PROPRIETORS PLACE £150 to the CREDIT of the Company.

Having personally prospected and carefully examined the ground, the undersigned can confidently recommend it as an investment certain to return
LARGE AND IMMEDIATE DIVIDENDS.

Samples of the ore can be seen, and all information obtained from

J. C. NEILD, Jun.,
227, George-street.

, Half-shares are obtainable.

SUGARLOAF RUBY
PROMOTERS' TIN COMPANY.

It is proposed to form a Promoters' Tin Company to purchase the lease and work 80 acres of very rich tin land situate on the celebrated Sugarloaf Creek, Queensland, close to the Arbonia and other well and favourably known mines.

The 80 acres in question have a large frontage to Sugarloaf Creek, and have been proved to be highly stanniferous, giving 5 to 7 lbs. to the dish of splendid ore, which has been assayed by Professor Watt, and found to contain upwards of 72 per cent. of pure tin, samples of which can be seen at the Office of the Brokers. The land has been surveyed, and has been rendered more valuable through the new regulations of the Queensland Government, under which selections for mineral purposes are restricted to a quarter of an acre. The Company is to consist of 40 subscribing and 12 non-subscribing shareholders of £35 each.

£150 will be placed to the credit of the company, the operations of which can, if economically conducted, be carried out with this sum, as there is an abundant supply of water as well as of ore, and excellent facilities for sluicing without the aid of machinery.

Terms—£5 per share on application, £5 on allotment, and the balance in monthly calls of £5 each, no notice being given through the Herald of the formation of the company.

Applications for shares will be received by
Messrs. LITTLE and FILE, Margaret-street;
or by J. F. BURNS, Lloyd's-chambers.

COCK, ATTWOOD, AND DWYER'S CLAIM, HAWKINS HILL,
adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON and BEARD, and between BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S and PAXTON'S.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each,
5s payable on application, and the balance on allotment.
SHARES WILL BE ALLOTTED IN THE ORDER OF APPLICATION.
LIST CLOSED AS SOON AS REQUIRED NUMBER ARE TAKEN.
ONLY 45,000 SHARES ARE NOW OPEN FOR APPLICATION; THE REMAINING 31,000 HAVE BEEN ALREADY ALLOTTED.

Trustees:
The Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.C.
William Cock
William Frederick Cape.

Bankers:
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

Brokers:
Lennon and Cape.

It is proposed to form a company with above capital, to purchase this RICH and WELL-KNOWN GOLDEN CLAIM, adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S.

The claim is the FULL DEPTH, and about 140 feet GREATER DEPTH than HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S, and will embrace all the known rich veins in that CELEBRATED CLAIM, as well as in the RICH CLAIMS of KROHMANN'S, BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S, and PAXTON'S.

Attention is invited to the PRESENT MARKET VALUE of the adjoining claims on each side of this property. The following particulars afford satisfactory evidence of the PUBLIC ESTIMATION of HAWKINS HILL CLAIMS:—

Paxton and Holman—market value ..	£140,000
Creighton and Hickson and Beard—ditto ..	96,000
Beyers and Holtermann—ditto ..	180,000
Krohmann—ditto ..	200,000
Carroll Beard—ditto ..	135,000

The mine is in FULL WORKING ORDER; at present there are 22 men employed: the SHAFT and WORKINGS below are in the most PERFECT CONDITION, everything having been done from the commencement that prudence and practical mining experience could suggest.

There is work in sight for years without sinking or driving for the OTHER RICH VEINS now producing such large yields in KROHMAN'S and BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S. All expenses connected with the working of the mine to date of formation of this company, and with its formation, including preparation of deed of settlement, and issue of first scrip certificates will be arranged by the proprietors, and the claim, with all plant and quartz then raised, will be handed over FREE OF ALL LIABILITIES.

The sum of £1000, to be returned to the proprietors out of the proceeds of the first crushings, will be paid to the CREDIT OF THE COMPANY to pay expenses of the mine from its formation to the first crushing, which can take place NEXT MONTH, a considerable quantity of quartz being ALREADY RAISED.

Immediately after the shares are applied for and allotted a meeting will be called to ELECT DIRECTORS. The DEED of SETTLEMENT will be READY for SIGNATURE, and SCRIP CERTIFICATES READY FOR ISSUE not later than the 30th INSTANT.

Applications, in the annexed form, accompanied by the deposit on application, are now being received by

LENNON and CAPE, Brokers,
136, Pitt-street.

Form of Application.
Cock, Attwood, and Dwyer's Claim.

To Messrs. Lennon and Cape.

I hereby request that that you will allot me shares in the company proposed to purchase the above claim in terms of your prospectus, and now enclose 5s per share deposit on same; and I hereby undertake to accept the said shares, and to pay the balance due on allotment, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when call upon so to do.

Dated the day of 1872.
Name in full ....
Address ....

PROSPECTUS
of the
HOMEWARD BOUND TIN MINING COMPANY
(Limited),
INVERELL.

Provisional Directors:
The Hon. Sir James Martin, M.P.
The Hon. John Robertson, M.P.
S. H. Terry, Esq., M.P.
E. A. Baker, Esq., M.P.

Capital £7500, in 30,000 Shares of 5s each.

20,000 retained by the proprietors, and 10,000 are offered to the public on the following terms:—1s on application, 1s on allotment, and the first call of 1s; after which calls not to exceed 3d per share per month, if required. It is estimated that not more than the first call will be required, as all the preliminary work is done and paid for.

This Company is to be formed for the purposes of working 160 acres of choicely selected land on both sides of the Gilgai Creek, within a few chains of its junction with the celebrated Middle Creek, and in close proximity to the Ponds, where enormous prices have lately been given for tin ground, and only distant from Inverell four miles, the locality affording daily proof of immense deposits of rich tin ore.

The ground was selected by practical miners, and presents many peculiar advantages, both from its alluvial stanniferous flats, with permanent supply of water, and the strong indications of a lode in the locality.

The tin produced—a sample of which is now on view at the broker's office—has yielded between 75 and 77 per cent., and is known to be amongst the best tin in the Inverell district. Huts have been erected, and the ground—as will be shown from the extracts given hereunder—has been prepared for immediate and extensive operations, which guarantee quick and permanent dividends. For the improvements effected and the preliminary costs, the proprietors ask from the subscribed capital the sum of £700.

Dividends will be declared on all shares alike.

Prospectuses and all information obtainable on application to

B. FLASHETT RODD,
Broker to the Company.

HYDRAULIC SLUICING CO., Frederick's Valley, near Ophir.—SMALL CAPITAL required, EACH CUT for SIX MILES with SIX MILES beyond, full of auriferous ground giving on average return of 2 dwts. to the load. Shares are being rapidly taken up.
JOHN T. HOBBS, 280, George-street.

PROSPECTUS
of the
LAC-MA-LAC CONSOLS GOLD MINING CO.
(Limited),
NEAR TUMUT.

Capital, £10,000—in 10,000 shares of £1 each, payable 2s 6d on application, 2s 6d on allotment, and balance as required, in calls not to exceed 2s per month. 3500 fully paid-up shares and £1000 cash reserved for the proprietors.

Trustees:
Messrs. H. F. Palser and T. B. Ward.

Bankers:
Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney.

The Lac-Ma-Lac Reefs have lately had very considerable attention drawn to them in consequence of the continuously rich crushings from a few of the earlier developed claims through which they run, and for the purpose of their better development, by employing capital to work them systematically and effectually, it is proposed to form the LAC-MA-LAC CONSOLS G. M. COMPANY, consisting of three leases in one block of nearly TEN ACRES, known as O'Mara, Grant, and Morris's, situated between the leases of Lac-Ma-Lac Company No. 1 (stone from which yielded over 10 oz. to the ton), and Fitzgerald, Dent, and Co.'s 5-acre lease, crushings from which gave a return of from 3 to 10 oz. to the ton.

Several distinct lines of reefs run through these claims, the principal of which are the BLUE REEF, Leader or Fitzgerald's, Madman's, a newly discovered vein marked No. 1 on the plan, another marked No. 2, besides a new gold-bearing vein recently struck in Master's tunnel, and traced through Morris's lease 300 feet. This vein is 4 inches wide, and shewing good gold.

Crushings of 16 oz., 42 oz., and 144 oz. to the ton have been obtained from shafts, the deepest of which is not more than 90 feet deep. From greater depths it is confidently anticipated that the yields will increase in proportion, the whole of the reefs already opened up proving such to be the case.

The extent of the leases forming the LAC-MA-LAC CONSOLS G. M. CO. is as follows:—Grant's 66 yards along the reefs; O'Mara's Blue Reef, 40 yards; Leader, 27 yards; Morris, 45 yards; making a total extent of workable ground on Blue Reef, 405 feet; Leader, 279 feet; and Madman, 273 feet.

Crushings at Wilson and Co.'s machine, as shown by their books, are as follows:—

1871.—March 23. Halloran and Co., 18 tons—52 oz.; Fitzgerald, 6 tons—63 oz. 10 dwts.

May. Green and Co., 1½ tons—3 oz. 6 dwts.; Halloran and Co., 8¾ tons—31 oz. 5 dwts.

June. Fitzgerald, 3¼ tons—33 oz. 4 dwts.; Green and Co., 1¾ tons—3 oz. 7 dwts.

Thomas and Co., 14¾ tons—24 oz.; ditto, 2½ tons—5 oz. 15 dwts.

September. Fairweather, 5 tons—34 oz. 16 dwts.; Masters, 14 tons—102 oz. 12 dwts.

Fitzgerald, 14 tons—37 oz.; Halloran and Co., 14½ tons—255 oz. 7 dwts.

1872.—January. Fitzgerald, 7 tons—59 oz. 13 dwts.; Green and Co., 3¾ tons—5 oz.

May. Weber and Barker (from Madman's), 2 tons—20 oz. 6 dwts.; Halloran, 19 tons—166 oz. 14 dwts.

Little more need be said to prove the wealth lying in the leases now offered to the public. Such facts as above mentioned speak for themselves; and these, together with a consideration of the low rate at which they are offered to the public, will make this one of the most continuously remunerative investments ever offered, and promises to give good dividends for many years to come.

A new crushing-machine will shortly be erected by the Lac-Ma-Lac Co. No. 1 on a site adjoining this Company's ground, thus reducing the cost of carriage to a minimum.

Shares will be allotted as applied for, and early application is necessary.

All shares will participate alike in profits.

A meeting for the election of directors will be called as soon as allotment is complete.

Full reports of the Lac-Ma-Lac Consols Gold Mining Co.'s lease, by EDWARD ROUSE, Esq., can be seen, and prospectuses and plan obtained, at the Office of the Company, 350, George-street, near the Telegraph Office.

JOHN T. HOBBS,
Secretary pro tem.

PROSPECTUS
of the
SOUTH SHAKESPEARE GOLD MINING COMPANY, BOX RIDGE.

Capital £6000, in 6000 Shares of £1 each.

2s 6d on application, 2s on allotment, calls not to exceed 1s per share, at intervals of not less than one month.

Trustees:
Dr. Charles Muller
P. L. C. Shepherd, Esq.

This Company is being formed to work a 10-acre lease adjoining the Shakespeare Company's justly-celebrated claim, from which stone is now being raised which is confidently expected will yield from six to ten ounces to the ton.

There are five distinct reefs running through the ground—all known to be gold-bearing.

There will be a crushing-machine erected within a quarter of a mile of the claim,—thus affording every facility for crushing the stone.

It is confidently expected that this Company must eventually be amalgamated with the Shakespeare and the Lord Byron Companies (the latter recently floated), which probability in itself will give an increased value to the claim, as both the above-mentioned Companies are favourite investments, and, if the three are amalgamated, it will be one of the most valuable properties in the Western district, consisting of an area of 26 acres, and nearly half a mile on the line of reefs.

Application for shares to be made to
D. A. CREIGHTON and CO.,
235, George-street.

PROSPECTUS
of
THE TRUE BRITON TIN MINING COMPANY
(Limited).
130 ACRES of the Richest TIN DEPOSIT,
on the Ponds, Middle Creek, Inverell.

Capital, £8000, in 16,000 Shares of 10s each.
2s 6d per share payable on application, 2s 6d on allotment, and the balance in calls of 1s per share monthly.
Out of the calls £1000 will be placed to the credit of the Company for working expenses.
Dividends on all Shares alike.

The Proprietors will subscribe for 8000 Shares themselves.

This Company is being formed for the purpose of purchasing and working two selections, comprising 130 acres of the richest Tin deposit in the far-famed district of Inverell.

The land is situated on the Ponds Creek, one of the branches of Middle Creek, about a quarter of a mile above the Modern Briton, with the creek, which is unfailing, running through the centre of the blocks, and consists principally of made ground, with a large depth of wash-dirt.

Prospects have been taken from various portions of the ground as high as 4 lbs. to the dish, while three men have washed out 4½ buckets of tin ore in a day, a large sample of which is now on view at the office, 10, Barrack-street.

The ore has been assayed, yielding 76 per cent. of pure tin, and a bar or ingot of tin smelted at Partridge's is also on view.

Preliminary operations have been commenced; a substantial hut for the men erected, races cut, the ground opened in several places, and a considerable quantity of tin ore obtained, so that it is not a matter of pure speculation, but a thoroughly tested and proved undertaking, and one in which the undersigned, from his knowledge of the character and respectability of the original owner, can with confidence recommend to the public as presenting all the elements of a great success; while it may be safely asserted that no tin company has yet been placed before the public with the same extent and richness of ground for anything like so small a capital.

As there are only £4000 worth of shares for sale, immediate application will be necessary.

All applications must be accompanied by the deposit, and first applicants will have the preference.

JAMES VICKERY,
10, Barrack-street,
Sydney.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. WESTGARTH and SON beg to direct the special attention of investors to the Prospectus of the
ROYAL TANKARD,
published in Saturday and Wednesday's Herald, which it is estimated will prove one of the richest
TIN MINES
in the now celebrated district of the
QUART POT CREEK.

Samples of ore may be seen in the window of Messrs. HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter-street, and at the office of the Brokers, 14, Spring-street, where plans of the property and certificates may be seen, and prospectuses and all further information obtained.

IRONBARKS QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—A correspondent, writing to one of the directors, says:—"I have been to see the dam. I think they are going on very well; there will be no fear of any leakage through it. It is the most substantial piece of work I have seen for some time. You have got an extra good inspector—he thoroughly understands his work. The contractors appear to be very earnest in their work."

ROYAL HYDE PARK THEATRE COMPANY
(Limited).

A few SHARES in this Company are still in the market. The interest derivable therefrom, according to calculations most carefully made will be equal to 17 18-20 per cent. per annum for fifty years. It is unquestionably the most certain and remunerative speculation in the city. The conditions of the lease secure the shareholders from loss by fire, consequently they have no risk whatever. The erection of THE BUILDING IS NOW IN PROGRESS, AND WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained, and shares secured, on application to

M. MOLONY,
Auctioneer,
280, George-street North.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

EISENSTAEDTER'S NEW BANCA TIN MINES, STANTHORPE, QUEENSLAND, consisting of 220 ACRES ON QUART POT CREEK, adjoining the newly laid out township of STANTHORPE, 220 ACRES, embracing a portion of Quart Pot Creek, BROADWATER, and SEVERN RIVERS, will shortly be brought under the Limited Liability Act.

On these valuable properties (all purchased land) are stacked OVER 3000 TONS OF PAYABLE WASH-DRIFT, and quantities of CLEAN STREAM TIN ORE are daily coming forward as the mines are in full work, and provided with all necessary machinery and plant.

It has been decided to form the above into a Proprietary Company on very favourable terms, and this notice is published to give intending investors ample time to make inquiries respecting the above. Further particulars on application.

DENIS EISENSTAEDTER,
Lloyd's-chambers.

9th September, 1872.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE ALICIA TIN MINING COMPANY,
JOE'S GULLY, MIDDLE CREEK,
INVERELL,
Consisting of
500 ACRES,
adjoining the Rex Company's property, and abutting Mather's and the Sydney Tin Company.

The Prospectus of this valuable property will be issued in a few days.

L. F. WALFORD,
Broker,
24, Hunter-street.

HOMEWARD BOUND TIN MINING COMPANY.

Directors.
Sir James Martin | S. H. Terry, Esq., M.P.
John Robertson | E. A. Baker, Esq., M.P.
Capital £7500, in 5s Shares.
For detailed prospectuses, &c., see another column.
B. FLASHETT RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.

Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.

Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling-houses and other Buildings not used for purposes of trade, and on their contents.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000, UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Head Office, 276, George-street.

Directors:
Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C. | J. B. Rundle, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq. | G. R. Dibbs, Esq.
J. R. Cattell, Esq.

The following is the scale of premiums now charged by the Company on the under-noted risks, namely, on buildings of stone or bricks, roofed with

	Sydney. s. d.	Suburbs. s. d.
Slates, tiles, or metal, detached ..	2 3	2 9
Ditto, adjoining similar buildings ..	2 6	3 3
Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings ..	3 3	4 0
Shingles and detached ditto ..	3 3	4 0
Ditto adjoining slated buildings ..	4 3	4 9
Ditto adjoining shingled ditto ..	4 6	6 0
Wooden buildings, detached ..	12 6	15 0

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF
AUSTRALASIA.

Principal Office—247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE
ANNUITY
and
ENDOWMENTS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES,
UNCONDITIONAL AND UNCHALLENGEABLE.

Directors:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | His Honor Judge Francis
M. B. Fell, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
| A. H. Richardson, Esq.

Principal Medical Officer:
ANDREW MOFFITT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.

Solicitors:
Messrs. M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN.

POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate, Tables comprehensive, and THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.

ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY.

Notice is hereby given, that PROCEEDINGS will be taken against all ratepayers whose rates are not paid within FOURTEEN DAYS from this date.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

By order of the Mayor.
JONATHAN WILEY, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Waverley,
5th September, 1872.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN, showing the proposed alteration of Drainage in Darling and Cooper streets, can be inspected at the Council Chambers by parties interested, until WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

By order of the Mayor,
JAS. ROBY,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, Darling-street,
11th September, 1872.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ASHFIELD, for the Half-year ended the 5th August, 1872.

Receipts.

1872.		
North Ward.		
August 5. To Municipal Rates received for the year ending the 5th February, 1873. ..	£219 19 10	
South Ward.		
August 5. To Municipal Rates received for the year ending the 5th February, 1873 ..		234 1 7
		£454 1 5

Expenditure.

August 5.		
By Salary of Council Clerk ..	£7 10 0	
Purchase of office furniture ..	36 2 5	
Rent of Council Chambers ..	8 2 6	
Solicitor's fees to date ..	10 3 0	
Barrister's ditto ..	2 4 6	
Advertising Government Gazette ..	0 19 1	
Purchase of stationery ..	17 14 1	
Annual Assessment ..	23 0 0	
Service of Rate Notices ..	5 0 0	
Purchase of tools ..	10 1 6	
Labour ..	50 14 9	
Sundries ..	2 18 1	
		£183 10 8
Cash in hand of Council Clerk ..	9 6 3	
Balance in City Bank ..	270 4 8	
		279 10 9
		£464 1 5

Division of Wards.

North Ward.		
Improvements Charlotte-street ..	£8 0 0	
Ditto Elizabeth-street ..	27 16 9	
Ditto Alt-street ..	5 3 8	
General Expenses ..	66 11 4	
Balance ..	112 8 1	
		£219 19 10
South Ward.		
Improvements Liverpool Road ..	3 6 8	
Ditto Arthur-street ..	6 1 0	
General Expenses ..	66 11 3	
Balance ..	158 2 8	
		234 1 7
		£454 1 5

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers or other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Ashfield.

JOHN POPE,
Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Ashfield, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers and other documents, and that the above account is correct.

ALFRED T. WOOD, | Auditors.
JOHN S. WHITNEY, |
F. UNDERWOOD,
Treasurer.
Council Chambers, Ashfield, 6th September, 1872.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF WATERLOO for the HALF-YEAR ENDED 5th AUGUST, 1872.

Dr.

1872—February 6.		
Credit balance		£150 12 [illegible]
February 6 to August 5.		
To Government endowment for half-year ended 5th February, 1872 ..		116 8 7
Municipal rates received to date at one shilling in the £ ..		295 18 [illegible]
Rent ..		5 14 0
Building fees ..		0 15 0
H. Lipscomb, sand ..		1 8 0
		£569 1 [illegible]

Cr.

Improvements, &c.

1872—February 6 to August 5.		
Mary-street ..	26 7 8	
No. 2 drain ..	2 2 10	
Raglan-street ..	42 13 2	
Wellington-street ..	4 9 6	
George-street ..	1 5 11	
John-street ..	0 10 8	
Kellick-street ..	6 8 0	
General labour ..	9 11 8	
Pitt-street ..	3 18 9	
Bullanaming-street ..	23 12 0	
Botany Road ..	1 14 6	
Botany-street ..	7 11 6	
Elizabeth-street ..	0 4 2	
Buckland-street ..	10 2 1	
M'Evoy-street ..	88 9 6	
		229 1 [illegible]

General Expenses.

Stock ..	6 5 10	
Salary of Council Clerk ..	39 0 0	
Lighting, postage, and sundries ..	2 14 2	
Election expenses ..	2 18 6	
Printing ..	13 19 0	
Interest ..	100 0 0	
Rent of Council Chamber ..	13 0 0	
Cleaning gutters ..	20 16 8	
Valuation of property ..	7 0 0	
Law expenses ..	19 16 0	
		235 0 [illegible]
August 5.		
Credit balance this day ..	104 11 3	
		104 11 [illegible]
		£569 1 [illegible]

I certify the above accounts to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account, and vouchers or other documents, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Waterloo.

JOHN FAULKES, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Waterloo, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account, and vouchers or other documents, and that the above account is correct.

SAMUEL E. WATTS, | Auditors.
HENRY DE COURCY WHITE, |
Waterloo, 3rd September, 1872.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY of FIVE DOCK for the half-year ending 6th August, 1872:—

Dr.

To balance in hand ..	£16 4 [illegible]
Sale of electoral lists ..	0 3 [illegible]
Government endowment ..	23 14 [illegible]
Rates received for half-year ..	96 7 7
Overdraft E. S. and A. C. Bank ..	150 0 0
	£283 9 11

Cr.

By election expenses ..			£6 9 [illegible]
Printing and stationery ..			3 10 [illegible]
Rent, lighting, and attendance ..			8 9 10
Preparing draft by-laws ..			3 3 [illegible]
Council clerk's salary ..			14 13 [illegible]
Petty cash, 20s; interest on overdraft, 13s 8d ..			1 13 [illegible]
Valuation ..			4 0 [illegible]
Delivery of rate-papers and sundries ..			2 14 [illegible]
Commission ..			3 16 [illegible]
Wheelbarrows ..			1 5 [illegible]
Two lamps ..			0 13 [illegible]
Furniture ..			1 16 [illegible]
Advertising Government Gazette ..			1 10 [illegible]
Ditto Sydney Morning Herald ..			5 16 [illegible]
Repairs North Road ..	£47 19 3		
Ditto Blackwall Road ..	4 17 6		
Ditto Harris Road ..	8 0 0		
Ditto Queen's Road ..	9 0 0		
Ditto Lyons Road ..	2 11 0		
	£72 7 9		
Drain-pipes .. £10 10 0			
365 yards ballast 38 10 9			
274 ditto metal .. 68 14 0			
	117 14 9		
			190 2 [illegible]
Balance in bank ..			27 3 [illegible]
Cash in hands of treasurer ..			4 0 [illegible]
			£283 9 11

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account, and vouchers and other documents in support thereof in possession or power of the Municipal Council of Five Dock.

TIMOTHY MAHER, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of accounts and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof in possession or power of the Municipal Council of Five Dock, have been exhibited to us; and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of accounts and vouchers, and other documents, and that the above account is correct.

S. W. MURRAY, | Auditors.
W. BOOTH, |
Geo. A. Hewett, Council Clerk, Five Dock,
10th September, 1872.

FURNITURE, ETC.

REDUCTION TO £7 10s.
WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—
The "Common Sense," chain stitch, £3
The "Home Shuttle" lock stitch, £4 10s.
The largest sale of any in Australia.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE LATEST WONDER is the "LITTLE WILCOX," the only perfectly noiseless family HAND SEWING-MACHINE in the market.
"Complete," with box, £2 15s.

Simple, perfectly silent, powerful, swift, and effective, will hem, fell, gather, braid, bind, quilt, tuck, sew, from finest gauze to 3 thicknesses of heavy cloth.

This machine differs from others in this respect—the needle cannot be set wrong, and never get out of order; is always ready for work, even if left for 3 months at a time, and can be learned in half an hour.

We are so satisfied that this is the best machine in the market, that we give one year's guarantee, and keep it in order for that time.

First shipment just to hand. Also "DEFIANCE" Lock-stitch Machine, £4 10s.

S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Sole Agents for the Patentees.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The largest assortment of genuine machines in the Australian colonies.

Singer's Family, with all accessories ..	£9 10 0
Wheeler and Wilson's machines ..	7 10 0
Genuine Howe's A family machines ..	9 9 0

C Machines for leather work, also Howe's hand machines. Special advantages to purchasers, machines on easy terms of payment; also kept in order twelve months without charge. 15 descriptions of machines to choose from. Any machine purchased and not approved of will be exchanged within one month for any other in stock. N.B.—Every description of sewing-machines repaired at

TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, George-street.

THE Original HOWE, the New FLORENCE, and other standard SEWING-MACHINES, at greatly reduced prices. M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, Sole Agents and Importers, 505, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL, first-class half-cabinet W. W. MACHINE. 73, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, to SELL two Cottage PIANOFORTES; prices £10 and £12 10s, very cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL SEWING-MACHINES, by Singer and Co., Howe, Grover and Baker, and other first-class makers; low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand CARPETS, all sizes, remarkably cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL China MATTING, all widths, from 4½d per yard. Also OILCLOTH, suitable for rooms or passages, equally cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a Baker's Patent MANGLE, good order, low price.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a small Draper's COUNTER. 254, Castlereagh-street.

FURNITURE and Bedding Warehouse. Prices low and terms liberal. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

CHESTS DRAWERS in great variety; Tables, a large assortment. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms.

FURNITURE Bought, in any quantity, for cash. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-st.

WANTED, FURNITURE for an office; good second-hand preferred. Address price and particulars, to D., Box 264, Post Office.

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DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

LADIES' MOROCCO RETICULES.

LADIES' RUSSIA LEATHER BAGS.

LADIES' ROAN HAND BAGS.

We have now a large variety of the above in Brown, Black, and Myrtle Morocco, and REAL RUSSIA LEATHER, in very useful sizes.

The finish and quality of these bags being unusually good, we can with confidence commend them to the notice of ladies.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Every description on hand or MADE to ORDER on the shortest notice.

Gentlemen visiting the city or leaving for Europe can be supplied with every necessary.

THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House, George-street, Sydney.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

A good assortment ready made always on hand.

EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS MADE IN THE BEST STYLE.

A very superior assortment of new TROUSERINGS for gentlemen.

ELASTIC COATINGS, and Fancy VESTINGS, now on view.

THOMPSON and GILES, opposite Bank New South Wales, George-street, Sydney.

THOMPSON AND GILES, DENISON HOUSE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW WOOLLENS FOR THE SEASON.

COATINGS.

In West of England Worsted, fancy shades
West of England Diagonal, in blue and black
Silk Mixtures, new colours
Black and Blue Venetians
Double width Tweeds, in West of England and Bannockburn, suitable for suits
White and Buff Tasso Silks
Fancy Vestings, for summer wear.

TROUSERINGS.

New Elastic Worsted
Buckskin and Doeskin, for riding trousers
Cheviot and Geelong Tweeds, for spring and summer.

Tweeds of the best quality, situable for youths' and boys' clothing, WELL SHRUNK.
Ready-made, always on hand.

THOMPSON and GILES, opposite Bank New South Wales, George-street, Sydney.

NOVELTIES IN BONNETS.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

BONNETS IN BEAUTIFUL VARIETY.

WIDOWS' CAPS, IN VARIOUS NEW STYLES.

INFANTS' SATIN HATS and HOODS.

CASHMERE SQUARES, FOR INFANTS, 8s 11d to One Guinea.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618 and 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU have just received some very Elegant MANTLES and POLONAISES, to which they invite inspection.

MANTLES, in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, 25s to 4 guineas.

Observe the address,
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

RANDWICK RACES.

TWEED DUST COATS, 15s 6d
SHOWERPROOF TWEED OVERCOATS, 18s 6d, 25s, and 30s.

J. E. GOWING, 346, GEORGE-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS, for sun or rain, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s and 17s 6d

Gentlemen's SILK NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s, and 25s

J. E. GOWING, Edinburgh House.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS, in the newest shapes

Black and Drab FELT OXFORD HATS, 7s 6d and 9s 6d

346, George-street.

EUREKA SHIRTS, open front or back, 30s, 35s, 42s, and 45s the half dozen (fit guaranteed)

All the newest shapes in linen and paper Collars.

J. E. GOWING.

Gentlemen's first choice JOSEPHINE GLOVES, all shades

Gentlemen's RIDING and DRIVING GLOVES, in buck, deer, and dog skin.

346, George-street.

Novelties in Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, STUDS, &c., &c.

RAILWAY RUGS, CARPET and LEATHER BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

J. E. GOWING, Men's Mercer, Hosier, Glover, Hatter, &c., Edinburgh House, 346, GEORGE-STREET, Halfway between Hunter-street and new Post Office.

THE RACES, THE RACES.

BULLARD'S Alpaca Dust Coats, 12s 6d
BULLARD'S Derby Dust Coats, 30s
BULLARD'S Imperial Paget Coats, 45s
BULLARD'S Double-breasted Thibet Vests, 21s

Gent.'s Silk PUGGERAHS, all shades
Gent.'s Fancy TURBANS for the Races
Gent.'s Silk UMBRELLAS, 14s 6d, 17s 6d, 21s
Call at BULLARD'S, 360, George-street.

NEW SCARFS, NEW TIES, NEW BOWS.
The Cheapest and best House for
Gent.'s White Shirts, Eureka shape, 40s half dozen
Ditto ditto, very best, 50s ditto.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.

The QUALITY and STYLE of all CLOTHING made at our Establishment, is WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS.

JOSEPH BULLARD, 360, George-street, the Gentlemen's Emporium, next the Glasgow Arms.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—Post free. To be had only at 466, Elizabeth-street South.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in 11d pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

BRIGHT PHOSPHODINE on SALE. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c., 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles. 413, George-st.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS, an excellent tonic liver pill. Sold by all chemists.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from debility, nervous and liver complaints, depression of spirits, delusions, unfitness for business or study, failure of hearing, sight, and memory, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy.

PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

Caution.—Ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, as imitations are abroad.

Sold by all chemists and storekeepers, from whom pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained.

To be had wholesale of
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SUGAR-COATED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, purely vegetable. J. HAMILTON, Regent-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, well rubbed twice a day upon the back and chest, will reduce tumultuary action to order, and successfully overcome the most violent assaults of catarrh, cold, cough, influenza, and bronchitis, which neglected tend to injure the lungs. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and at all druggists.

STEVENS'S OINTMENT, the only substitute for Firing Horses. After twenty-five years' extensive use, retains its celebrity as the safest and best remedy for curbs, splints, spavins, sore shins, diseased ligaments, or tendons in the horse. It never blemishes, may be applied during work, and no horse will gnaw his legs after its application. It is also highly beneficial in coughs and roaring.

Prepared only and sold by HENRY R. STEVENS, Veterinary Surgeon, 8A, Park-lane, London, in boxes, with a Treatise on Lameness, and full directions for use, 2s 6d each. Beware of spurious imitations.

Ask for STEVENS'S Ointment. Agents for Sydney: ELLIOTT, BROTHERS; ROW'S Drug Store.

CAUTION.—The very large sale of our preparations having induced several imitations, the public are respectfully requested to observe that each of the following articles will in future be protected by bearing our registered trade mark, to counterfeit which is felony:—Pectoral Oxymel of Caragheen, for coughs, colds, asthma, &c., price 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle; worm lozenges, made in the form of a rose lozenge, price 1s and 2s packet; Tonic Essence of Chiretta, with quinine, for indigestion, debility, loss of appetite, &c., in bottles, 3s 6d and 6s.

Antacid Aromatic Mixture, for diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., price 2s 6d bottle; essence of ginger, in bottles, 2s and 3s 6d; essence of ginger and chamomile flowers, for flatulence, &c., 2s 6d bottle; embrocation, for rheumatism, lumbago, &c., price 2s bottle; purified olive oil, for infants, 1s bottle; botanic cream, for nourishing and strengthening the hair, price 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottle; genuine cayenne pepper, in bottles, 1s and 2s 6d; catechu lozenges, for the throat, in 1s boxes and 2s 6d bottles; voice lozenges for clergymen, singers, and public speakers, in 1s boxes and 2s 6d bottles; bleached castor oil, rendered perfectly tasteless, 1s bottles; farina, the most nutritious food for infants, 1s and 1s 6d packet; concentrated fluid extract of the red Jamaica sarsaparilla, seven times the strength of the pharmacopœia preparation, sold in bottles 3s, 5s 6d, and 10s 6d; the universal baking powder, 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottle; phosphatic biscuits, 2s tins; dandelion coffee, 1s 6d and 3s 6d packets; corn solvent, in 1s 6d packets; ringworm lotion, in bottles, 1s 6d; odoriferous tincture of myrrh, 2s 6d bottle; soothing powders for children while teething, 1s packets; acetate of iron and glycerine (the new hair dye), 3s 6d bottle.

A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112 Pitt-street.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

QUICKSILVER for SALE, best Spanish. TALBOT and SON, Circular Quay. September 10th, 1872

ON SALE at Stores of undersigned, only just landed—
Marrian's ale
Kinahan's LL whisky, in bulk and bottle
Jamaica rum, very fine
Bulk stout, in hogsheads
Port and sherry, of choice quality.
T. R. ALLT, 143, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHAMPAGNES, ex Duke of Sutherland and other late arrivals, of the following esteemed Brands, viz.:—
Jules, Mumm, and Co.
H. Piper and Co.
Louis Roederer
Ruinart's Carte Noir
Krug and Co.
Page and Sandeman
Duc de Montebello.
Ports and Sherries, good to very superior
Ales and Porter, best brands
Brandies, Hennessy's ... ... and ...
1863 and 1865 Bulk
Martell's
Otard's
Grande Marque.
Liqueurs of best kinds, Colonial Wines, &c., &c., &c.
PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S Reading BISCUITS, fresh shipment just landed, comprising the following variety:—
Dessert, Maccaroons, Ratafia, Mixed, Cracknell
Picnic, Osborne, Plain Arrowroot, Thin Captains
Ginger Nuts, Pearl, and Machine.
PEATE and HARCOURT, Grocers and Wine Merchants.

NEW GOODS, ex SARAH GRICE:—Sardines, in vinegar; Sardines, à la Anchois; Herrings à la sardine; Pickled Pandora Oysters; Oysters, in jelly; Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Ham and Chicken, Game, Shrimp Paste, and Salmon, Yarmouth Bloater and Strasbourg Meats, Paté de Foie Gras, Veal and Ham, Ham and Chicken, and Yorkshire Game Pates, Rock Island Lobsters, American Oysters, Dutch and Gorgona Anchovies, Calvesfoot, Lemon and Orange Jellies, French and Spanish Olives, Mango Relish, West India Limes, Indian Mangoes, Cocatina, Theobromine, Metz Fruits, Hard's Food, Semolina, Italian Paste Caviare, Collar'd Salmon, Real Indian Chutneys, and Curry Powder, Guava Jelly, &c., &c., &c.
PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

LONDON AND MELBOURNE AGENCIES.—Currants, Eleme and Sultana, Raisins, Bencraft's Victorian Oatmeal, Swallow and Ariell's Prize Biscuits, Excelsior Company's Prize Confectionery, Crystallized Fruits, Bon Bons, Jellies and Creams, Kitchen and Son's Melbourne Moulds, Yellow, Toilet, and Soft Soap, Cheshire and N. W. Cheese, Jordan Almonds, Macaroni, Vermicilli, Isinglass, Gelatine, Paper-bags. W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

BRIGHT Amber DATES, now landed, ex Borealis. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

150 CASKS WHITING, ex Borealis, now landing, W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

100 BOXES Jordan ALMONDS, ex Borealis. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

NEW TEAS.—New TEAS, ex Acacia, just received. W. HUGHES, Family Grocer, 116, William-street.

METALLIC OXIDE PAINT, genuine, for SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FISHING TACKLE of every description, wholesale and retail.—The largest stock in the colony to select from. Wholesale buyers liberally dealt with.
EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 425, George-street.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, 456, George-street.

E. T. FELS begs to return his sincere thanks to the public who have favoured him with their patronage during the past sixteen years, and also begs to inform them that he has disposed of his business to
Messrs. F. LASSETTER and CO.,
who have removed his stock to their own stores, and to whom the continuance of their patronage is requested.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP for SALE, 2½ inch suction, 2-inch delivery, throws a large body of water; very light, and easily transported. A. M'FARLAND, Phœnix Wharf.

FOR SALE, a Ten Ton CRANE, cheap. ROBERT CHADWICK, Liverpool-street Saw-mills.

STEAM ENGINE for SALE, complete; Hawthorns, maker. Apply J. FYFFE, Sussex-street North.

RACES.—Field and Opera Glasses, from the best opticians, at LEMAIRE'S, George-st., op. Markets.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY of NEW GOODS, just unpacked, at LEMAIRE'S, George-st., op. Markets.

QUARTZ MAGNIFIERS, Pocket Compasses, and Horseshoe Magnets. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

OPERA GLASSES, Race Glasses, Marine Glasses, and Telescopes. ELLIS, 230 Pitt-st., opposite Farmer's.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS for ladies, every kind and quality. HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

PORTMANTEAUS, Hand Bags, and Valises, all kinds. HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

CRICKET, Cricket, Cricket.—Goods from all best makers. HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

RANDWICK RACES.—We wish to draw the attention of Country Visitors to our guinea case of 20 CHOICE FLOWERING PLANTS, securely packed for the longest journey, including Hyacinths, Pansies, Fuchsias, Polyanthuses, Primroses, Daisies, Verbenas, Camellias, &c., &c., and our 5s. collection of choice FLOWER SEEDS, of 18 varieties, including DIANTHUS AURICULA-EYED (new), Salpiglossis, Delphiniums, Globe Amaranthus, in purple, white, orange coloured, and flesh coloured, &c., &c., growth guaranteed. LIPSCOMBE, BROTHERS, Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, 14, New Markets, George-street.

ECHIUM CANDICANS, producing beautiful blue flowers, 18 inches long, with maroon anthers, 1s per packet. LIPSCOMBE, BROTHERS, Seedsmen, &c., Markets.

MARQUIS OF LORNE CUCUMBER.—SEEDS of this invaluable variety on SALE. Length and flavour unequalled. C. F. CRESWELL, 478, George-street, opposite the Markets.

ORANGE TREES.—I beg to give notice that Messrs. ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, of Pitt-street, Sydney, have been appointed Agents for the sale of my Orange Trees.
JAMES PYE.
Rocky Hall, near Parramatta, July 20, 1872.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Oil, Colour, Glass, and Paperhangings Warehouse. W. Renny, 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Now landing ex Patriarch, the choicest and cheapest Paperhangings in Sydney.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—PAPERHANGINGS.—The largest assortment and lowest prices in colony.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Sheet Glass, White Lead, Varnishes, Brushware, C. Vermillion, &c. W. Renny.

MARBLE Chimneypieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. Cary, Railway Bridge.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY, IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.

TRADE MARKS.

First Brand	Second Brand.
"G anchor O."	"Eagle."
First quality.	Eagle quality.

The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.

The price is now greatly reduced.

Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

GALVANIZED IRON, 4 to 9 feet, 25 G., at low rates. Slates, best quality, all sizes, reduced in price. Keen's superfine Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c.
G. E. CRANE, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

FIRE BRICKS.—Wanted, 4000 good English-made FIRE BRICKS. G. Allen Mansfield, architect, 165, Pitt-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, cheap—freehold, title under Torrens's Act—Four-roomed HOUSE, hall, detached kitchen, verandah and balcony; 20 feet frontage; situated No. 12, Hunt-street, Sheriff's-gardens, off Macquarie-street South. Apply WAINMAN, Coachbuilder, near Toll-bar, Paddington.

FOR SALE, at Shepherd's Paddock, a very substantial and comfortable 4-roomed Stone HOUSE, in thorough good repair; a bargain—£195, cash. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, Elizabeth-street, opposite Supreme Court.

HILL END.

Eligible Investment.
To Capitalists and others.

1¼ Acre of Land
Six-roomed House.

ALFRED NEWMAN has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Louis Myers to sell by private contract, all that valuable piece of Land, in the centre of Clarke-street, opposite to Hodgson's Store, and adjoining the Joint Stock Bank, having a frontage of about 68 feet to Clarke-street, an extensive frontage to the road to German Town and a street at the rear, together with a comfortable Cottage, of 6 rooms, out-houses, garden, orchard, and a never-failing supply of water.

The value of this property for business purposes needs no comment. As a business stand it is second to none in the town of Hill End. Persons in search of property for investment are strongly advised to make early application, as a chance like this seldom occurs. The only reason for its appearing in the market is the projected departure of the proprietor for Europe.

For all particulars and cards to view, apply to
ALFRED NEWMAN, Auctioneer, Land and Estate Agent, Hill End.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, light Travelling Waggons, Sociables, &c. T. MOORE, South Head Rd.

BUGGIES, new and second-hand, cheap, for SALE. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay, Castlereagh-street.

GIBSON'S New Repository, 64, Hunter-street.—Horses and vehicles of every kind for Sale or Hire.

LIGHT Hooded Pony PHAETON, carries 4, £25. GIBSON'S New Carriage Bazaar, 64, Hunter-street.

HORSE, buggy, and harness, £30; horse, new spring-cart, and harness, £18. Gibson's New Repository.

SOCIABLE and harness, nearly new, £40; handsome hooded carriage, price 50 guineas. GIBSON.

FIRST-CLASS 4-seat Buggy, £30; set Harness, £6. GIBSON'S New Bazaar, 64, Hunter-street.

LANDAU for SALE, almost new. Apply at the HERALD Office.

12 USEFUL Saddle and Harness Horses, Vehicles, for sale or hire. E. M'Carty and Co., 250, Pitt-street.

HORSE, Spring-cart and Harness, £18; grey, 15.1, good Buggy Horse, £20. M'Carty and Co., Pitt-st.

SURRY HILLS POUND.—For SALE, THIS DAY, at noon, a Draught HORSE.

CHESTNUT fast Buggy HORSE, good Hack, up to 15 stone, £12; pair Chestnut Buggy Horses, £16; Grey Saddle and Buggy Horse, £12; well-bred Brown Buggy and Saddle Horse, £12. S. KNIGHT.

PARCEL Delivery VAN and Harness, £10; Horse, Spring-cart, Harness, £16. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

NEW Buggy Sociable, £45; American express Waggon, £32; new Waggonette, £39; Waggon, £15. Knight.

HANDSOME new double-seat Buggy, £40; Dogcart, harness, 60s; saddles, 30s; buggy harness, £5. Knight.

WANTED to purchase 6 good saddle and light harness Horses. S. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, to SELL 2¼-lb. RACE SADDLE, complete. W. Gaydon, 66, William-street.

WANTED, large Entire DONKEY and Chinese PIGS. G. Davidson, Sale Yards, Camperdown.

WANTED, a very light GIG, with high wheels and patent axle. Apply to H. R. S., Campbelltown.

WANTED, good BAROUCHE, with movable glass front, for one horse. W. Vial and Son, coach bldrs.

WANTED, a good COB, for a journey, Saddle and Harness. Apply J. G. Hanks, 520, George-street, on Friday morning, between 9 and 10.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE.—2000 Fat WEDDERS, 56 lbs., now running near Forbes, Lachlan River.

Applications to be made to J. and D. THOMPSON, Grenfell.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

GEORGE KISS begs to notify that he will hold his usual spring sale of racehorses, and other thoroughbred stock, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 12th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
400 prime fat ewes, in lots, per steamer.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co. to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat bullocks, in lots, very superior.
N.B.—These are the noted D in diamond brand, and fully 800 lbs. each.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Baird, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
107 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Beleringa station.

FITZ-YATTENDON.

H. W. BLOMFIELD has received instructions from Edward King Cox, Esq., of Fern Hill, to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 16th September, at 10 a.m. sharp, at Mr. Buchan Thomson's stables, where he can be seen after the 9th instant,

The thoroughbred colt FITZ-YATTENDON, by Yattendon, from Days of Old, by Irish Bird Catcher, out of Days of Yore, by Old England, &c., &c.

This is the finest colt that has ever been bred in the Fern Hill stud; he is well grown, very powerful, and has been most carefully broken; he is engaged in the A. J. C. Mares and Sires Produce Stakes, Leger, and Derby.

For further particulars apply to H. W. Blomfield, 434, George-street, Sydney.

H. W. BLOMFIELD has received instructions from E. K. Cox, Esq., of Fernhill, to offer for private sale,
25 stud rams.

A portion of a lot reserved for use in his own flocks.

These sheep are disposed of as the proprietor has more than he requires for his own stud purposes. They can be inspected at any time at Rawdon, Rylstone, after the 25th of the present month.

In drawing attention to this valuable lot of sheep and the excellence of the wool from the whole of Mr. E. K. C.'s flocks, I quote the following prices from Stabler's Wool Catalogue of the last year's clip:—"XE in diamond, bales, 2 at 3s 7½d, 6 at 3s 10d, 8 at 3s 6d, 4 at 3s 4½d, 3 at 3s 5½d, 8 at 3s 4½d, 8 at 3s 7½d, 3 at 3s 4½d, 3 at 3s 4d, 2 at 3s 3½d, 5 at 3s 0½d, 8 at 3s 0½d, 4 at 3s 0½d, 6 at 3s, 5 at 3s 0½d, 6 at 3s, 6 at 3s; pieces, 12 at 2s 3d, 9 at 2s 2½d, 11 at 2s 2d.

The previous year the fleece wool of this brand reached 4s 3½d per lb.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. BLOMFIELD, 434, George-street.

Leicester Rams and Ewes. Southdown Ram.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by G. P. Pulley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Quarantine Grounds, Surry Hills, on MONDAY, 16th September, at half-past 3 o'clock,
18 improved Leicester rams
5 Leicester ewes
1 Southdown ram.
Ex City of Hobart, from Hobart Town.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Hill, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
1325 prime fat wethers.

Leicester Rams.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. F. Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at Thornton's (late Martyn's) Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
9 improved Leicester rams, from his Kaloudah stud.
The above rams obtained prizes at the late Singleton Show.

Butchers. Butchers.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the RACES at Randwick This Day, our sale for calves, lambs, and pigs will commence at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.
BUTLER and INGLIS.

Weekly Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime milch cows with calves, springers, dry cattle.
At half-past 10 o'clock sharp (on account of the races),
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest
Thirty (30) ditto lambs, from South Creek
Thirty (30) corn-fed porkers, from R. G. Yeomans, Esq., Maitland
Thirty (30) ditto, from Windsor and Richmond
Thirty (30) ditto, from Picton and Camden.

Drapery, Clothing, Tweed, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Unreserved Sale.

By order of the Executors of the late Patrick Ryan, Market-street, near Pitt-street.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The residue of a lease, having nearly six years to run,—of all those premises, No. 88, Market-street, near Pitt-street, containing shop, 4 rooms, kitchen, and other conveniences, at present in the occupation of Mr. G. W. Prince.

The position of this property for business purposes, is equal to any in the city, and being for positive sale, is strongly recommended as a good investment to small capitalists.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 12th September.

Nelson-street, Woollahra.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising—
Handsome Drawing-room Suite, covered in green rep
Loo Table, Whatnot
Tapestry Carpets
Dining Table, Chairs, Couch
Chiffoniere
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Chest of Drawers, Washstand
Toilet Glasses, &c.
Glassware, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils.
Also.
ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Nelson-street, Woollahra, THIS DAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.

FRIDAY, 13th September.

STATION-STREET, NEWTOWN.

Useful and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, &c., &c.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Station-street, Newtown, on FRIDAY, 13th September, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects.

Weekly Sale of Shares, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Friday, at his Rooms, at noon, precisely,
Several parcels shares in various companies.

☞ The auctioneer respectively notifies he will receive instructions for other parcels, up to within one hour of the time of sale, and solicits the patronage of his numerous old friends and constituents.

Particulars in issue of the day.

Sale by Auction, SATURDAY, 14th instant.
At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, at 11, Furniture for houses and offices, pianofortes, books, pictures, fancy goods, jewellery, toys, glass, crockery and earthenware, E. P. goods, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

N.B.—Goods received for these sales daily, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and cash advanced if required.

To Butchers and others.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Cooper, Butcher.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 12th September, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Botany Road, Redfern,
Horse, cart, and harness, saddle and bridle, scales, weights, stand, and block, salting bin, vats, small engine and boiler, chopping-machine, filling-machine, 2 iron pots, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

BULK BEER.

STEELE, COULSON, and CO.'S VERY SUPERIOR ALE.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY next, September 18.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
30 hogsheads of the above very superior ale, in A1 condition.

Terms at sale.

Orders for sampling can be had, at any time, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

DRAPERY.

Insolvent Stock of General Drapery, removed from the country for convenience of sale.

On TUESDAY, September 17.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent estate of Abraham Shannon, draper, Cooma, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, on TUESDAY next, September 17, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of said insolvent's valuable stock of general drapery, &c., full particulars of which will appear in future issues.

Continuation Sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Spear and Bond, Drapers and Clothier, Newcastle.

Under instructions from Mr. F. T. Humphery, Official Assignee.

FRIDAY next, September 13th.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The balance of stock-in-trade in the above estate, comprising
the best portion consisting of

SLOPS	MANCHESTER GOODS.
Men's doe and tweed suits	Plain and scarlet flannels
Black cloth sacs	Crimean ditto
Trousers and vests to match	Meltons, trouserings
Trousers, vests	Witneys, W. E. tweeds
Galatea jackets	White and grey callicoes
Pilot and witney coats	Hucks, forfars, ticks
Inverness capes and overcoats	Linens, diaper, hollands
	Domestics, linen damasks
Crimean shirts, plain, light ground, and fancy	Cotton pockets and rowals
	Stays, hosiery
Flannel undershirts	Underclothing and millinery
White, reg, and byzantine ditto	

Also,
The balance of haberdashery, ribbons, laces, velvets, &c., &c.

☞ The above is by far the most valuable portion of the stock, and in consequence of the number of lots, the sale will commence punctually at the advertised hour.
Terms, cash.

SECOND SALE OF THE SEASON.

Preliminary Notice.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

84 Packages now landing, ex
Patriarch
La Hogue
Duke of Sutherland,
for Auction Sale, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th September,
84 bales and cases of new importations, consisting of
General drapery
Manchester goods
Dress stuffs
Clothing
Hats, &c.
Details will be given in due course.

FRIDAY, September 13, 1872.

148 Cases Hayward and Company's American Chairs.
Now landing ex Nardoo.

To Cabinet-makers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Wynyard-lane, next to Cohen's Hotel, on FRIDAY next, September 13th, 1872, at 11 o'clock precisely,
148 cases Heywood and Company's America chairs, comprising
Washington wood-seated
Ditto cane
Heywood's Grecian
Common hand rockers
Douglas office
Union dining oak
Florence ditto
Children's oak.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, September 13, 1872.

30 Cases Wood-seated Chairs, more or less stained.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Rooms, Wynyard-lane, next to Cohen's Hotel, on FRIDAY, September 13, 1872, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cases wood-seated chairs, more or less stained.

Terms, cash.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

SECOND CARGO of the Year 1872-73 Crop.
For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, September 12th, 1872.

The Cargo of the barque MELROSE, just arrived from Foochow,
comprising
2352 PACKAGES,
under instructions from Messrs. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS.

☞ The qualities in this shipment embrace CHOICEST FIRST CROP SOUCHONGS, FINE FULL-FLAVOURED WELL-MADE MEDIUMS, and Strong Ration Congous. Buyers are invited to liquor the various chops, and make themselves conversant with the superior quality of the cargo.

The Auctioneers are instructed to clear off the shipment WITHOUT RESERVE.

Muster Packages now at the Rooms.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, September 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the barque Melrose, just arrived from Foochow, comprising
CB over S in triangle,
2352 packages
Choicest first crop congous
Medium ditto ditto
Ration sorts.

This handy little cargo was selected by Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers' agents in Foochow, expressly to order, and will be found most admirably suited to present wants.
Full particulars on cards.
Terms, liberal.

Manila Cigars.

Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases Manila cigars (Hav. shaped).
Terms at sale.

Flour Sulphur, Brandon's Candles, Bottled Fruits, Salad Oil, Hair Oil.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases half-pint salad oil
7 ditto ditto hair oil
20 barrels flour sulphur
62 cases Kincaid's bottled fruits
100 boxes Brandon's candles.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
On SATURDAY, 14th September, 1872, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, consisting of
A choice and well-selected LIBRARY, of about 400 volumes
Richly Cut Glassware
Lustres, Vases, and Ornaments, in Bohemian Glassware
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS and Engravings
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s Electroplated Ware
MASSIVE DINING and DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
Superb Trichord Walnut Pianofortes
Handsome Walnut Chiffoniers
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE
Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.
KITCHEN UTENSILS and Sundries, &c.

To Booksellers, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 14th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, net cash.
☞ Full particulars will appear.

Preliminary Notice.

Sale, THURSDAY, 26th September, at 11 a.m.

At HILLCOTE, DARLING POINT, the Residence of GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., of the Whole of his
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CUT GLASSWARE
CHOICE CHINA
VALUABLE PICTURES
PLATE
FIRST-CLASS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE
BREECH-LOADER DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, in Case,
And
A VERY EXCELLENT SKIFF, with appurtenances, complete.

To Private Gentlemen Furnishing, and Furniture Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from George Thornton, Esq. (who is leaving for England), to sell by public auction, at his residence, Hillcote, Darling Point, on THURSDAY, 26th September, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Auctioneers' Notice.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received instructions to sell, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10.30 a.m., without the slightest reserve,
Several lots of fully paid-up and contributing shares, in Krohmanns, Beyers and Heltermans, Rapps, and in other rich claims; also tin and copper shares.
List published in to-morrow's HERALD. Persons desirous of having their Shares offered for sale, will please send particulars in writing not later than 4 p.m., THIS DAY.
Exchange Auction Rooms, 11, Bridge-street.

ON MONDAY NEXT.

COMMODIOUS VILLA RESIDENCE with TWELVE ACRES OF LAND, on the HEIGHTS OF BURWOOD, about
TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILWAY STATION.

The house contains 10 rooms, and the outoffices include stables, coach-house, &c. The land is elevated, commands fine views, and includes ornamental grounds, orchard, and paddocks.

Cards to view can be obtained on application.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Henry Linden, Esq.

CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

TITLE.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Fitzhardinge and Son, Solicitors, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the estate of the late Henry Linden, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
NINE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each 15 to 16 feet frontage to Crown-street, extending back to Clayton's paddocks.

☞ Richardson and Wrench's instructions are to realise the whole of the above lots, without the slightest reserve, to enable the trustees to carry out the trusts in this estate.

Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Executors of the Estate of the late JOHN SIMS, Esq.,
GLOUCESTER and CAMBRIDGE STREETS.
CORNER ALLOTMENT of LAND, CRIBB'S-LANE, GLOUCESTER and CAMBRIDGE STREETS, together with the premises thereon, including the HOUSE and SHOP formerly occupied by Mr. THOMAS.

TITLE, UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained on application to JAMES HART, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
The above described property.
Terms at sale.

KENSINGTON AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

CORNER BLOCK OF CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY, at the junction of the above streets, opposite the Public Reserve, Regent-street or Botany Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner piece of land, having a frontage of 100 FEET to WELLINGTON-STREET, and 39 FEET to KENSINGTON-STREET, on which are the following:
DETACHED VERANDAH COTTAGE at the corner, No. 74, Wellington-street, containing five rooms and kitchen, with large yard, small garden plot, &c.
THREE TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 64, 66, and 68, Wellington-street, containing each four rooms and kitchen.
These premises are substantially built of brick, cemented, in capital order. Reduced rental, £102 per annum.

☞ The position of the above, at the rear of Tooth's Brewery, close to Parramatta-street, the Railway Station, and several large business establishments, ensures constant tenancy. The eligible situation and substantial nature of the buildings render the property a really desirable city investment.

TERMS, LIBERAL.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

SURRY HILLS.

TWO BRICK-BUILT HOUSES in CHELSEA-STREET, just beyond CLEVELAND-STREET, and a few feet from Bourke-street, known as the property of MRS. SALMON.

TITLE—Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, solicitors, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PARCEL of LAND, Lot 46, CHELSEA ESTATE, having frontages of 25 FEET to CHELSEA-STREET, and 25 FEET to LITTLE CHELSEA-STREET, with a depth of 140 FEET, upon which are erected TWO BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, containing respectively 4 rooms and 2 rooms, with good yards, &c., at the rear.
The frontage to Little Chelsea-street is vacant and available for building purposes.

☞ A really well-situated small freehold investment, immediately beyond the City boundary, and close to Moore Park.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SAINT MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.

DEMPSEY'S well-known beautifully situated 45-ACRE PADDOCK on the Western Road, close to the South Creek Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
MONDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, being Lot 25 of the subdivision of the O'Connell Estate, containing 45 ACRES, between Messrs. Hadley and Cummings' purchases, and having an extensive frontage to the Western Road.

☞ This well-known property is enclosed, cleared, and stumped, forming a fine grazing meadow paddock. The soil is elevated, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

CAMDEN-TERRACE,
NEWTOWN ROAD AND STATION-STREET.

COMMODIOUS COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with garden and large Block of Land, between the residences of Mrs. Gibbes and William Jolly, Esq.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 65 FEET TO THE NEWTOWN ROAD, with a DEPTH of about 240 FEET, extending to STATION-STREET, to which it has also a frontage of 65 feet, on which is a commodious brick-built verandah cottage, occupied by John Macintosh, Esq. It contains hall, dining-room, drawing-room, bedroom, each 24 feet in length, dressing-room, 3 other bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, storeroom, &c.; a never-failing water supply is obtained from a large underground cemented brick-lined tank, and from two wells. In front there is a tastefully arranged garden, and, at the rear large yard and shrubbery, a brick cottage of 3 rooms and an extensive range of stabling.

☞ This is a well-situated comfortable family residence, a few yards from Camden College, and within two or three minutes' walk from the Newtown Railway station. The sale is to close a trust and will be made absolutely to the highest bidder. Special attention is, therefore, directed to it and inspection invited.

Cards to view may be obtained on application.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of Mr. ROBERT GEORGE MASSIE.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at the LAND SALE ROOMS, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 12th of September, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The interest of the Assignee in all the disclosed assets of the above estate, as per schedule filed in the Insolvent Court, unrealized at this date, except the household furniture.

These assets comprise, amongst other things, a cattle station known as MERUNGLE, Lachlan River, held in conjunction with Messrs. Darley and Green.
4 stores in Brisbane, freehold
An allotment of land in Brisbane
Fifty acres land at Cedron Brook
An allotment in Newcastle
Two allotments in Grafton
Several allotments in Bendemeer
5 acres at Coogee.

The properties enumerated above are subject to incumbrances, particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Assignee or Auctioneer.

The sale will include the interest of the Assignee in some mining shares in New Zealand, unincumbered.

PARRAMATTA.

FRIDAY next,
Regular Weekly SALE DAY,

Stock and Produce.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Sale Yards, Church-street, Parramatta, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A good turnout, consisting of a pair of bay horses, in excellent condition, strong tray-built buggy, and set double harness.
Double-seat buggy in good order
2 sets buggy harness
Spring-cart and water cart
2 good milch cows and calf, &c., &c.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS of the WYNYARD GOLD SLUICING COMPANY (Limited) ADELONG.

Capital £16,000, in 16,000 shares of £1 each. 10,000 shares are already allotted, and 6000 are now offered to the public.

2s 6d per share to be paid on application, 2s 6d on allotment, and the balance in calls as may be required.

The capital is increased to extend operations.

Dividends payable on all shares alike.

This Company, as is well known, was originally formed with a very small capital for the purpose of prospecting and proving twenty-five (25) acres of alluvial land in the Adelong Valley, and a small plant was erected to suit the circumstances of the times.

The results of these preliminary and experimental operations have been highly satisfactory to the proprietors. Shafts have been sunk, and drives opened in every direction, which have proved the existence of a rich lead of gold over two hundred (200) feet wide, and four (4) to five (5) feet thick, thus showing an almost inexhaustible body of wash-dirt, which will provide years of profitable work.

A large proportion of the first capital was spent in erecting machinery, cutting races, &c., before getting into the ground, and MORE THAN HALF the amount called up has been returned from the actual profits of these experiments.

The same lead of gold has been struck in the adjoining ground, above and below the Wynyard, proving that it traverses this lease from one end to the other. The present trial workings show better prospects than any hitherto obtained, and are improving in richness as they go into the unworked ground.

Having now proved a rich and permanent mine, it is proposed to erect powerful machinery, and to work the ground on a systematic and extensive scale.

It is for this purpose that the new capital is required, and the erection of the new plant will, without doubt, make this one of the largest and most valuable mines in the colony, with a certainty of good and regular dividends.

The mine is working as usual, and the present machinery is fully and profitably employed, which could either continue so or be made available for the new works.

There is always abundance of water, and the plant now in use is driven by water-power.

The whole of the expensive improvements, machinery, gear, trucks, rails, tools, stock of timber, &c., will become the property of the new company.

Application for shares in the usual form (accompanied by the deposit of 2s 6d per share) to be made to Messrs. DELOITTE, BROTHERS, No. 3, Spring-street.

Early application is necessary.

PROSPECTUS of the CURRAJONG CONSOLS GOLD MINING COMPANY, BUSHMAN'S LEAD, CURRAJONG, 25 Miles North of Forbes.

To be registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Capital, £46,800, in 46,800 shares of £1 each.

7500 shares reserved for proprietors, and remainder offered to the public.

Terms—10s on application, and 10s on allotment.

Out of the subscribed capital, the sum of four thousand pounds (£4000) will be placed to the credit of the Company, for the working of the mine and erection of crushing machinery; which sum will be considerably more than ample to make this the

MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY

as yet offered to the public.

The Proprietors wish to draw the special attention of the public and investors to the fact that they bind themselves not to offer in the market any of their shares until after a dividend has been declared.

BANKERS: Australian Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS: Rolin and Salter, Pitt-street.
PROVISIONAL TRUSTEES: The Hon. Robert Owen, C. K. Moore, Esq.

This Company is being formed for the purchase of and amalgamating FIVE consecutive rich and proved claims on the Buchanan Reef, Bushman's, Currajong, near Forbes, viz.:—

No. 1.—North of Albion, about 161 feet on base line.
Albion, ditto 101 ditto ditto
No. 1.—South of Albion, ditto 171 ditto ditto
Prospectors', ditto 460 ditto ditto
No. 1.—South of Prospectors, ditto 400 ditto ditto
Giving a total of about 1293 feet,

equal to nearly 18 acres in length on the new base line regulations.

The reef, which is about two feet wide, having been proved of the same character and richness through nearly the whole extent of the ground, from a depth of 93 feet, where it was first found in the alluvial workings, 150 feet present level,—places this property beyond doubt a perfectly safe investment, and will yield undoubted large returns for years to come.

THE WORKING OF THE MINE WILL BE INEXPENSIVE.

There are now from 80 to 100 tons of stone at grass from No. 1 North and Albion claims (which will become the property of the Company, together with all stone daily coming to hand.) A trial crushing of 20 tons a few days back gave a return of 26 oz 14 dwts, equal to 4 oz. 16 dwts. per ton, after the richest of the stone was reserved, a portion of which is now on view.

A machine can be continually kept going, thereby ensuring to investors a steady and immediate return for their outlay.

The report at foot, from a gentleman of long experience as a mining manager, will give an idea of how the ground has been tested; and since the date of his report sundry telegrams and letters advise of the increasing richness of the stone and further development of the reef.

Independent of reef at present being worked, another one—wide and payable—has been cut in sinking the north end claims.

Specimens of the quartz and plan of ground, together with sundry extracts from the FORBES TIMES correspondent, can be seen at the Board Room, over Mr. C. TEAKLE'S, Auctioneer, No. 7, Wynyard-street, and where also every information may be obtained and applications received.

COPY OF REPORT.

"Forbes, September 4th, 1872.

"C. K. Moore, Esq.

"Sir,—In accordance with instructions, I have made a careful survey of your claims at Currajong, known as Buchanan's Reef.

"I find that a very large outcrop of a reef has been struck in No. 1 North and Albion claims in the alluvial, at a depth of 93 and 95 feet respectively.

"In the No. 1 North claim the reef has been opened up 35 feet north in the 110 feet level, and 24 feet south at the 152 feet level. The reef is well defined, with sandstone foot wall and slate hanging wall; lode from 18 inches to 2 feet wide.

"In the Albion claim the shaft has been sunk on the reef 62 feet, and a drive put in south 30 feet on the course of the lode, which is well defined and 3 feet in width. A trial crushing of 20 tons of stone from this drive yielded 26 oz. 14 dwts. of gold. This was seconds stone, the best specimens having been kept out.

"In the No. 1 North and Albion claims at the 150 feet levels the reef has been opened up north and south 103 feet, and has gradually widened out from the 90-feet level to the present depth, and shows very strong evidence.

"The stone raised from the No. 1 North—and now lying on the surface—and the trial crushing of seconds from the Albion is a sufficient proof of the value of the reef without further comment.

"Prospectors claim, Buchanan's, struck an east and west leader at 30 feet in the shaft, 6 inches wide, stone very rich; 124-foot level drive in west 16 feet cut an east and west leader about 8 inches wide, showing rich stone.

"No. 1 South cut reef in the 80-foot level 60 feet from the shaft east; a monkey shaft has been sunk on the reef 16 feet, which is 12 inches at the bottom, and payable stone.

"I have no hesitation in stating that the reef in the Albion and No. 1 North claims will also be found in the Prospectors and No. 1 South at a deeper level, as they are on a direct line of the course of reef south.

"I remain your obedient servant,
"WM. DICKINSON,
"Mining Manager."

☞ Since the above report was written, and under date Bushman's, September 9, a letter has been received, stating the Prospecting Claim struck the reef on Saturday, with good gold, two feet wide.

CAITHNESS GOLD MINING COMPANY. Capital, £1250.

£400 placed to the credit of the Company. Present proprietors take all their interest in shares.

Prospectus, plans, and reports at our office.
The list must be closed this week.
R. CAMPBELL and SONS, 410, George-street.

SARSFIELD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Near Gundagai.

Capital, £1000.

£400 placed to the credit of the Company. Present holders take nearly all their interest in shares.
Plans and reports at R. CAMPBELL and SONS', 410, George-street.

PROMOTERS' COMPANY, For the purchase and working of one hundred and sixty acres Copper Land.
Capital £2400, in 80 shares £30 each; £15 on application, balance in instalments.
Result of assay, 49½ per cent.
For further information apply R. CAMPBELL and SONS, 410, George-street.

PROSPECTUS of the HOMEWARD BOUND GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Capital £6000, in 6000 Shares of £1 each, of which 1000 fully paid up are reserved by the proprietors. 5000 shares are offered to the public. 1s 6d to be paid upon application, and 1s 6d on allotment, and the remainder on calls not exceeding 1s per share per month as required.

This Company will be registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Dividends will be payable on all shares equally.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS
Robert Maddrell, Esq. — G. Twedie, Esq.
R. Hassall, Esq. — F. H. Gentle, Esq., M.D.
C. B. Payne, Esq.
BANKERS: Oriental Bank Corporation.
BROKERS: Smyth and Peebles.
SOLICITOR: E. A. Scarvell, Esq.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working a 10-acre lease on the Little River Gold-fields, near Braidwood; the ground was profitably worked in the year 1859 by a party of miners who, in consequence of the heavy floods in that year, were compelled to abandon their work. The results of the several crushings from the reef is subjoined, and, in addition to these crushings, some extraordinary returns were obtained from quartz crushed by hand, the correctness of which is verified by the bank agent's certificate, and copy of Mint return received from the Deputy Master of the Mint.

Hitherto the success of mining enterprise in this lease has been arrested by the want of capital amongst the claimholders, who in no instance have been able to carry their sinkings to a depth sufficient to fairly test the real richness of the reef.

Of the richness of the reef on this ground, the following returns from the crushing mills, and letter from bank agent leave no room for doubt.

"I hereby certify that I have crushed 138 tons of quartz from the Homeward Bound Reef, which yielded 138 oz. 6 dwts. of gold.
(Signed) "E. FRANCIS."
"To Messrs. Hassall, Maddrell, Gentle, Payne, and Twedie.

"Oriental Bank, Braidwood.
"Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that a parcel of gold, weighing 233 oz., was received from Messrs. Wiggings and party, of the Homeward Bound Reef, on 21st September, 1859. This gold was crushed from about 80 lbs. weight of quartz with an ordinary pestle and mortar. Some bags of quartz, weighing 5 cwt., were taken to the Mint by Wiggings and party, from which £812 14s. 2d. worth of gold was extracted. Several other large parcels of gold from this line of reef were taken to Sydney previously, of which I have no record.
"I am, yours faithfully,
"R. P. WILSON, agent."

"Royal Mint, Sydney, 9th November, 1859.
"Memorandum of the particulars of a purchase of gold bullion from J. Wiggings and Co., viz.:—Date of deposit in Mint, 3rd November, 1859. Standard weight 213·98 oz. Value, £833 4s 4d. Net value, after deducting Mint charges, &c., £812 14s 2d."

It is now proposed to sink a main shaft 200 feet; when this depth is reached cross drives will be put in to cut the reef. To complete this work and carry on the working of the mine, not more than £1500 will be required.

Application for shares to be forwarded to Messrs. ROBERT MADDRELL, R. HASSALL, F. H. GENTLE, C. B. PAYNE, and G. TWEDDIE; or to Messrs. SMYTH and PEEBLES, Sydney.

PROSPECTUS of the PRIDE OF THE WEST COPPER MINING COMPANY, CARCOAR.

Capital £10,000, in 20,000 shares of 10s each.

Of which 3000 fully paid up shares, and £3000 cash, will be reserved for the Proprietors, and 17,000 shares are now offered to the public; 1s on application, 1s on allotment, and the balance in calls of 1s as required, at intervals of not less than one month.

The Company to be registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Dividends payable on all shares alike.

This Company is formed to work 80 acres of rich land on Slattery's Creek, twelve miles from Carcoar, and twelve miles from Orange; and, from the subjoined report of Captain Truscott, there are two well-defined copper lodes on the property. The proprietors confidently place this property on the market, believing that the public will appreciate the special advantages which they believe it possesses, and which they beg to enumerate.

1st. The capital is only £10,000, yet it is more than ample for the thorough development of the property, and the placing it in a dividend-paying position; and the prospects of this undertaking—which is of a bona fide venture—are such as to afford the hope of a speedy and lucrative return upon the money invested. THE CAPITAL HAS PURPOSELY BEEN MADE AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE, and as ore can be raised at once, it is expected that not more than half the proposed capital will be called up—this is a matter to which special attention is directed. The broker suggests that for subscribers it is far better to keep the capital as low as prudence will allow, to pay the promoters a proportion of cash, and not thousands of scrip, which are, on the formation of a company, placed on the market and sold at any price to the detriment of the contributing shares.

2nd. The particularly favourable position of the property, as the lodes can be worked by an adit, thus not requiring machinery for pumping and winding; and as the property is in the vicinity of several smelting works (the Icely in particular) the ores can at once on extraction be converted into cash. It is estimated that the carriage to Icely will not be more than 15s per ton. There is also a never-failing supply of water.

3rd. This is fairly and honestly a Promoters' Company in the true sense of the term, that is to say the discoverers of the mine and the investors are here in this case brought together direct, without the intermediate, though highly fashionable but expensive medium of promoters, who too often come in between the discoverers and the bona fide investors, and take what fairly belongs to the two.

4th. It being in the settled districts, where skilled labour for the extraction of the ore, and cartage after extraction to market—TWO ALL-IMPORTANT REQUISITES—are always readily obtainable.

5th. Before any cash is paid to the Proprietors they desire that a Committee appointed from amongst the subscribers, or any Mining Engineer whom the subscribers may appoint, or both, may proceed to the property and inspect; if not approved of, the application deposit to be returned.

The Proprietors bind themselves to place no shares on the market until after a dividend has been declared.

As soon as the Company is formed, a meeting will be called, and Directors, &c., will be appointed from the general body of shareholders.

Many of the shares will be subscribed for in the locality.

For inspection of specimens, and for any other information, apply to

J. W. WATKIN, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.
or to Mr. JOHN CRAIG, Howick-street, Bathurst.

"Bathurst, 3rd September, 1872.
"Messrs. Cohen and Craig.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with instructions I received, I have inspected the property held by you near Carcoar, and, after having spent one day on the ground, beg to lay the following report before you.

"I found the lode opened in six different places by cuttings; one at the depth of twelve (12) feet, which shows the lode to be two feet wide, six inches of the same carrying ore at least 25 to 30 per cent. of copper; the lode all ready opened can be seen on the surface, and can be traced a considerable distance along the same, and I have no doubt will run the entire length of the property. This lode runs north-west by south-east.

"On the same property, west 103 yards, there is also a copper-bearing lode. This lode is considerably wide in the cutting. When opened at the foot of the hill, this lode runs east and west, and will intersect the north-west by south-east lode, 120 yards from where opened. From surface indications at junction of lodes when opened, and at little depth, you will find a rich deposit of copper ore. There is every facility on the ground for opening the mine thoroughly. From the west side of the hill an adit can be driven, which would give from forty (40) to fifty (50) fathoms of backs. This will prove to be a great advantage in working the mine, as it will be a considerable time before steam power will be required for hauling or pumping.

"In conclusion, I may say that I have formed a very favourable opinion of this property, from the fact that the strata are similar to that which prevails in the celebrated Cow Flat Copper Mine. There is abundance of fuel on the hills for smelting and mining purposes; and I feel confident that with a judicious expenditure of capital the mine will prove both lasting and paying.

"This property consists of two forty (40) acres leasehold situated 12 miles from Carcoar and 12 miles from Orange.

"I beg to remain, Gentlemen, yours obedient,
"WM. H. TRUSCOTT."

[Copy.] "September 11, 1872.
"Mr. Cohen.
"Sir,—I have assayed sample of Copper Ore left by you and find it contains Twenty-two per cent. Copper.
"THWAITES, Assayer,
"295, George-street, Sydney."

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,182,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

COOK, ATTWOOD, AND DWYER'S CLAIM, HAWKINS HILL, adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON and BEARD'S, and between BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S and PAXTON'S.

Capital £80,000, in 80,000 shares of £1 each, 5s payable on application, and the balance on allotment.

SHARES WILL BE ALLOTTED IN THE ORDER OF APPLICATION.

LIST CLOSED AS SOON AS REQUIRED NUMBER ARE TAKEN, AND NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY NEXT.

TRUSTEES: The Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.C.; William Cook; William Frederick Cape.
BANKERS: The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
BROKERS: Lennon and Cape.

It is proposed to form a company with above capital, to purchase this RICH and WELL-KNOWN GOLDEN CLAIM, adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S.

The claim has nearly 60 feet frontage on base line of reefs, and is the FULL LENGTH, being about 149 feet GREATER LENGTH than HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S, and will embrace all the known rich veins in that CELEBRATED CLAIM, as well as in the RICH CLAIMS of KROHMANN'S, BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S, and PAXTON'S.

Attention is invited to the PRESENT MARKET VALUE of the adjoining claims on each side of this property. The following particulars afford satisfactory evidence of the PUBLIC ESTIMATION of HAWKINS HILL CLAIMS:—

Paxton and Holman—market value	£140,000
Creighton and Hickson and Beard—ditto	90,000
Beyers and Holtermann—ditto	180,000
Krohmann—ditto	200,000
Carroll Beard—ditto	126,000

The mine is in FULL WORKING ORDER; at present there are 22 men employed; the SHAFT and WORKINGS below are in the most PERFECT CONDITION, everything having been done from the commencement that prudence and practical mining experience could suggest.

There is work in sight for years without sinking or driving for the OTHER RICH VEINS now producing such large yields in KROHMANN'S and BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S. All expenses connected with the working of the mine to date of formation of this company, and with its formation, including preparation of deed of settlement, and issue of first scrip certificates, will be arranged by the proprietors, and the claim, with all plant and quartz then raised, will be handed over FREE OF ALL LIABILITIES.

The sum of £1000, to be returned to the proprietors out of the proceeds of the first crushings, will be paid to the CREDIT OF THE COMPANY to pay expenses of the mine from its formation to the first crushing, which can take place NEXT MONTH, a considerable quantity of quartz being ALREADY RAISED.

OVER 150 TONS of RICH QUARTZ are now ready for crushing, and the quartz from a FINE RICH WIDE REEF is being raised VERY QUICKLY, and will be available for DIVIDEND NEXT MONTH.

Immediately after the shares are applied for and allotted a meeting will be called to ELECT DIRECTORS. The DEED OF SETTLEMENT will be READY for SIGNATURE, and SCRIP CERTIFICATES READY FOR ISSUE not later than the 30th INSTANT.

PROSPECTUS, WITH PLAN SHOWING POSITION OF MINE, and FORMS OF APPLICATION, may be obtained from the undersigned.

EARLY APPLICATION IS INVITED, AS THE LIST MAY CLOSE AT ANY MOMENT, AND NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY NEXT.
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

PROSPECTUS of the MIDDLE CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited), INVERELL.

Capital £15,000, in £30,000 shares of 10s each.

20,000 fully paid-up shares are reserved by the projectors, and 10,000 are offered to the public.

5000 fully paid-up shares will be divided among the subscribers at the rate of 50 shares for every 100 shares subscribed for.

Terms: 2s on application, 2s on allotment, one call of 1s a month after the formation of the Company, and the remainder by calls of 3d per share, if required, at intervals of not less than one month.

Dividends will be paid on all shares equally.

All preliminary expenses, including the floating of the Company, will be borne by the projectors.

This Company is proposed to be formed for the purpose of securing and working three twenty and one forty acre blocks of leased land on Middle Creek, Inverell, now in possession of parties who, from the nature of their employments, are unable to attend to mining pursuits, and are therefore compelled to dispose of their interest in these leases, although hitherto worked at a profit.

Of the £2000 to be raised by the application and allotment payments, £500 will be placed as working capital to the credit of the Company, £1500 will be absorbed in purchasing the mine and floating the Company.

The blocks are situated sixty acres on one side and forty on the other side of Middle Creek, west from the well-known Sydney Tin Mining Company's leased lands, and between the well-known Providence and Modern Briton Companies' leases, and are described as being very rich in tin ore, and easily worked.

There is an abundant supply of water, and it is estimated that there will be sufficient capital to work the mine profitably without making more than one call.

5000 fully paid up shares will be divided among the subscribers in the ratio of five fully paid-up to every ten shares subscribed for.

A plan of the ground may be seen at the office of the undersigned, where any further information that may be required will be given.

Shares will be allotted as applied for, and the list will be closed as soon as sufficient applications are received.

Applications for shares in the annexed form will be received by
CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE, Sharebrokers, 69, Pitt-street.

PROSPECTUS of the TENTERFIELD TIN MINING COMPANY, WYLIE CREEK, MARYLAND (Limited).

Capital £6000, in 24,000 shares of 5s each.

BANKERS:
BROKERS: Hoskins and Day, 106, Pitt-street.

6000 shares paid up to 2s 6d per share are reserved, and 18,000 shares are offered to the public—1s on application, and 1s 6d on allotment; should any further calls be required, not to exceed 3d per share per month, SUCH CALLS TO BE PAID ON THE RESERVED AND CONTRIBUTING SHARES ALIKE, BUT IT IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED THAT NO FURTHER CALLS WILL BE REQUIRED.

Out of the amount to be paid on application and allotment, all expenses connected with the formation of the Company will be defrayed, AND £1000 WILL BE PLACED TO THE CREDIT OF THE COMPANY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLAIM.

This Company is being formed to work 80 acres of Tin land, being 4 twenty-acre selections, having 60 CHAINS FRONTAGE TO WYLIE CREEK, NEAR THE JUNCTION OF CEMETERY AND WYLIE CREEKS, MARYLAND. The land has been prospected, and proved to contain heavy deposits of Tin Ore, WHICH, IN SOME PORTIONS OF THE GROUND, HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED TO BE 4 FEET IN DEPTH. The selection immediately adjoins land originally taken up by Mr. Lawson, and subsequently purchased by Messrs. Fyfe, Harcourt, and Broomfield, on the very favourable report of Captain Pascoe, Mining Manager of the Pioneer Tin Mining Company, Ruby Creek, Maryland, and IS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CELEBRATED CLAIM ON WYLIE CREEK, now being WORKED by Messrs. CHRISTIAN and COMPANY, from which ONE TON of TIN ORE is now being DAILY OBTAINED.

THERE IS A NEVER-FAILING SUPPLY OF WATER; and there are unusual facilities for sluicing this land.

The attention of the public is directed to the fact that this is the first claim on Wylie Creek (which is known to be the richest stanniferous creek in the Maryland district) that has been placed in the Sydney market as a profitable investment for capital. A tracing, showing the situation of the claim, and a sample of Tin Ore can be seen at the Office of the Brokers, who will receive applications for shares, and from whom prospectuses can be obtained.

PROMOTERS' COMPANY.
THE MOST LIBERAL IN THE MARKET.
Nominal capital £1500.
WORKING CAPITAL, £1100.
WANTED A FEW SUBSCRIBERS to work a Five-acre lease on MARSHALL'S RICH LINE OF REEFS, HILL END.
76 SHARES, £25 EACH.
£4 on application, £6 on allotment, balance in calls of £1 per month.

The plan and report can be seen, and all particulars respecting the above lease obtained on application to WM. SMITH; or J. M. MANNELL, 314, George-street, near Hunter-street.

ONLY A FEW SHARES REMAINING.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND, Turon River.—Promoters' Company in 76 shares £30 each; 60 tons stone grass, calculated to go 4 oz. to ton. £150 placed to the credit of the Company. One of the safest investments in the market.
ADRAIN and PARKES, Bank-chambers, King and George streets.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

Principal Board of Directors:
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S., Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. — J. H. Goodlet, Esq.
Edwin Thomas Beilby, Esq. — John Fairfax, Esq.
Actuary, M. A. Black, F.I.A.

MEMBERS INCUR NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP.
The annual income exceeds £247,016
The realised assets of the society exceed 950,810

Forms of proposal for Assurance, copies of the Prospectus, and every information may be obtained, without expense, on application at the principal or any branch office, or from any of the Society's Agents throughout the colonies.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, General Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE, Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies on every description of insurable interest on lowest current terms. Marine losses made payable in India, China, London, or any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 128, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Offices: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Charles T. Gedye, Esq., Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Edward Chisholm, Esq. — William Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR: Captain S. Sustenance.
SECRETARY: Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON...... Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE.... Messrs. Joseph Stilling & Co.
" BRISBANE.... Mr. Edward B. Forrest
" MELBOURNE.. Mr. W. H. Jarrett.
" ROCKHAMPTON Messrs. R. M. Hunter & Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 1st July, 1872.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., Chairman.
S. A. Joseph, Esq. — Robert Saddington, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. — E. Vickery, Esq.
London Branch—C. M. Smith, Esq., Manager.
Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine policies made payable in London, or any of the Company's agencies when required. A table of rates may be obtained at the Company's Office, 81, Pitt-street.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 236, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling-houses, and other buildings not used for purposes of trade, and on their contents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1853.
Capital, £160,000, with UNLIMITED Liability of Shareholders.
DIRECTORS:
James R. Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., Deputy-Chairman.
Thomas C. Breillat, Esq. — Richard Jones, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq. — Hon. T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.C.
Surveyor: William Munro, Esq.
Agent for Sydney and Suburbs: Mr. Edward Ramsay.

The following is the scale of premiums now chargeable by this Company on the above-mentioned risks—viz., on buildings of stone or brick, roofed with

	Sydney. s. d.	Suburbs. s. d.
Slates, tiles, or metal, detached	2 3	2 9
Ditto, adjoining similar buildings	2 6	3 3
Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings	3 3	4 0
Shingles, and detached	3 3	4 0
Ditto, adjoining slated buildings	4 3	4 9
Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings	4 6	5 0
Wooden buildings, detached	11 6	15 0

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
Offices—Pitt and Hunter streets.

VICTORIA LIFE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New Pitt-street, Sydney.—LIFE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms, and when combined with guarantee, at VERY REDUCED RATES.
GUARANTEE POLICIES issued to all DEPARTMENTS of the GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is established at CHARTERS TOWERS, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 5th September.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK (Limited).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
Capital, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C., Chairman.
A. B. Buchanan, Esq., M.L.A.
Hon. John Bramston, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
Frederick Orme Darvall, Esq.
Jno. Hart, jun., Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER: E. R. Drury.
BRANCHES: Toowoomba, Stanthorpe, Beenleigh.
AGENTS IN LONDON: The National Bank of Australasia.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES: The City Bank.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND: The Bank of New Zealand.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA: The National Bank of Australasia.

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK Limited grants Drafts on its Branches and Agents; negotiates Bills against Colonial Produce, including Copper and Tin consigned to London; discounts Commercial Paper; makes Advances by way of Cash credit and on approved Securities; allows Interest on Deposits according to arrangement; and transacts all usual Banking business.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
A Branch of this Bank has been opened for the transaction of banking business at WENTWORTH, in the colony of New South Wales, under the management of Mr. T. H. Kirkman.
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd September, 1872.

NOTICE.—All persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of Mrs. JEAN MALCOLM, late of Campbell-street, Sydney, widow, are requested to send particulars to the executors under cover to
HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, 65, Pitt-street, Sydney.
September 21.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.
NOTICE is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery, with costs, of all Rates which are not paid on or before MONDAY, the 30th instant.
By order of the Mayor,
ROBERT N. BANKS, Council Clerk.
Newtown, 21st September, 1872.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MACDONALD TOWN.
NOTICE is hereby given to the undermentioned persons whose addresses are unknown, that their properties in this municipality have been assessed as follows:—

No.		Assessed per annum. £ s. d.	Rate payable. s. d.
1.	Mr. Wall, ground, Erskineville Road	9 0 0	4 6
2.	Mr. Cockerton, ground, ditto	7 0 0	3 6
3.	Mr. Harper, ground, ditto	3 11 0	1 9
10.	Mr. J. Tebbutt, ground, ditto	6 13 0	3 4
17.	Mr. O'Neal, ground, ditto	2 4 6	1 3
46.	Mr. Franklyn, ground George-st.	7 4 0	3 8
46½.	Mr. Fend, ground, ditto	3 12 0	1 9
47.	Mr. O'Farrell, ground, ditto	3 12 0	1 9
51.	Mr. J. Stockley, ground, John-street	2 5 0	1 2
63.	Mr. Alger, ground and shed, Burren-street	2 5 0	1 2
64.	Mr. Johnson, ground, ditto	2 6 0	1 2
67.	Mr. H. Lufwood, ground, ditto	4 10 0	2 3
86.	The owner, ground, Pleasant-st.	2 2 0	1 0
123.	Mr. Wolfe's paddock, Macdonald-street	3 12 0	1 9
140.	Mr. Thompson, ground, ditto	2 14 0	1 4
141.	Mr. Shea, ground off ditto	1 16 0	1 0
168.	Mr. W. King, ground, ditto	2 5 0	1 2
212.	Mr. G. King, ground, Amy-st.	2 5 0	1 2
216.	Mr. W. Lesser, ground, ditto	1 15 0	1 0
218.	Mr. J. Jones, ground, Pleasant-st.	7 4 0	3 7

Notice is hereby given, that the above rate are payable at the Council Chamber, Macdonald Town, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice.

The office hours at the said Council Chambers, are from 7 to 8 p.m. on Mondays.

A Court of Petty Sessions will be held in the Central Police Office, Sydney, on SATURDAY, fifth day of October, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the hearing of appeals against the above assessment. Notice of such appeals must be in writing, and lodged with the Council clerk seven days at least before the holding of the said Court.
G. K. TARRANT, Council Clerk.
20th September, 1872.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all rates in arrear on and after the 1st October next. By order of Mayor,
JAMES JONES, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Raglan-street, 24th September, 1872.

FURNITURE, ETC.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Common Sense," chain stitch, £3. The "Home Shuttle" lock stitch, £4 10s. The largest sale of any in Australia.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE LITTLE WANZER, the Prize Machine of the World.
Agents for the colonies: GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers and Publishers, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The largest assortment of genuine machines in the Australian colonies.
Singer's Family, with all accessories .. £9 10 0
Wheeler and Wilson's machines .. 7 10 0
Genuine Howe's A family machines .. 9 9 0
C Machines for leather work, also Howe's hand machines.
Special advantages to purchasers, machines on easy terms of payment; also kept in order twelve months without charge. 15 descriptions of machines to choose from. Any machine purchased and not approved of will be exchanged within one month for any other in stock. N.B.—Every description of sewing-machines repaired at
TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, George-street.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—The undersigned are the only authorised and recognised agents in the Australian colonies for the sale of the GENUINE Singer's Sewing-machines. The public are cautioned against the spurious imitations recently imported into this colony.
STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 1, Hunter-street.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
The WHEELER and WILSON SEWING-MACHINE (reduced price), has recently attracted so much attention and become so great a favourite with the public, that sellers of counterfeit machines have in the most shameless manner advertised and exhibited their machines under the well-known name, "WHEELER and WILSON."
This is done in an artful manner, so as to avoid legal proceedings.
No imitation machine can compare with the original.
None work so well;
None will last so long;
And, at the reduced prices,
None are cheaper.
No machines are genuine unless they have this trade mark on the cloth-plate—
WHEELER and WILSON, M. F. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; and the MEDALLION TRADE MARK on the BEDPLATE.
LONG and CO., 64, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne,
Head Agency for Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

SEWING-MACHINES.—All descriptions repaired, cleaned, and adjusted. Miller, 181, Castlereagh-st.

THE MOST SIMPLE, Perfect, Money and Labour-Saving SEWING-MACHINES, with the latest and best improvements for every kind of work, at reduced prices. M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, Importers of genuine Sewing-Machines, sole Agents for the original "Howe," the Florence, &c., 505, George-street.

BASKET and every description of Perambulators, Bath Chairs, and Invalid Carriages, any size or shape. Perambulator Factory, Parramatta-street, Glebe.

WANTED, to buy Houses of Furniture, for cash. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-st.

FURNITURE, Bedstead and Bedding Warehouse. Offices fitted and furnished. Private commission sale rooms. Auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday at 11. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

COUNTRY BUYERS and PARTIES FURNISHING are respectfully invited by HARDY, BROTHERS, to call and inspect their large and varied stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising
New and Second-hand PIANOS
Drawing-room SUITES, in every style
Dining-room SUITES, in hair-cloth, morocco, &c.
Bedroom SUITES, in new and elegant designs
Hall and Library FURNITURE
Magnificent Gilt Pier GLASSES
Handsome Drawing-room ORNAMENTS
Best Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS
Large Stock of cheap CARPETS, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d per yard
OILCLOTH, for rooms or passages
DRUGGETTING, CHINA MATTING
Large assortment of TOILET-GLASSES (marble-slab), &c.
Handsome Marble-slab WASHSTANDS
DRESSING-TABLE to match
Large stock of Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS
Ditto Children's COTS
Hair and Flax MATTRESSES
BLANKETS, QUILTS, and BEDDING of every description.
ELECTROPLATED WARE and TABLE CUTLERY
Choice ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS
Very handsome DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES
Ditto TEA and BREAKFAST SERVICES
Cut GLASSWARE (a large stock)
Complete KITCHEN REQUISITES
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to inform parties furnishing that their Show Rooms are replete with every desirable requisite for complete house-furnishing, suitably adapted to the requirements of large or small houses.
Note the address—
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

MANGLE for SALE, one of Sims's best make, in first-rate condition. 57, William-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned,—
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND, South of Rockhampton—a Station with 1600 cattle, 4000 sheep, and 60 horses. The improvements are substantial and extensive; the country is all permanently watered, and a large area enclosed and subdivided by cattle-proof fencing. Capability: 5000 cattle.
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND, near Townsville—a Station, with 2000 cattle. The improvements are ample and substantial, the country admirably watered, and unsurpassed in the district for healthiness and fattening qualities. Capability: 5000 cattle.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

FOR SALE.—2600 Fat WETHERS, 51 lbs., now running near Forbes, Lachlan River.
Applications to be made to J. and D. THOMPSON, Grenfell.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MANARO DISTRICT.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN are open to treat with intending purchasers for the station known as IRONMONGER WEST, situated on the Snowy River, and comprising a large area of very rich grazing land.
With the stations will be sold 450 head Mixed Cattle, more or less.
The IMPROVEMENTS on this run are also most substantial and complete, including comfortable Stone House, with all requisite outbuildings, paddock, &c. There are about 160 acres of purchased land on this block.
Full particulars may be obtained upon application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

SEASON OF 1872.
The pure-bred Imported Coach Stallion, DENMARK, will travel the districts of Appin, Menangle, Camden, and Campbelltown. Terms:
One mare £3 3 0
Two or more mares, each .. 2 10 0
First-class paddocks, every care, no responsibility.
E. H. WOODHOUSE, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light. Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Windsor Horses.
GEORGE KISS has been instructed by Mr. John Fewings, of Windsor, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Five first-class horses, broken to saddle and harness, and in capital condition.

Serviceable Turnout.
GEORGE KISS has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 11 o'clock, A useful brown horse, with a well-built sociable and harness.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY the 26th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, 230 head of prime fat cattle, in lots. The noted JBO brand.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from James Everingham, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, 236 head of prime fat cattle, in lots. N.B.—These cattle are from Thomas Hungerford, Esq.'s, celebrated Baerami paddocks.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Fitzpatrick, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, 1138 prime fat wethers (shorn), in lots, per train from Wallerawang.

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from Mr. J. Ward to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, 120 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots.

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from Captain Moseley to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, 1600 prime fat sheep, in lots; from his noted Tullalman station.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock, 1260 prime fat wethers, by rail, from Wallerawang, fully 56 lbs.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.
THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Robert Robertson, Esq., of Coolah, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, 1270 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit. Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
T. F. MACKENZIE will sell, THIS DAY, at Dog and Duck, at half-past 2 o'clock, 4 bodies prime beef. 60 carcases prime mutton, equal to last lot.

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, A variety of furniture, 3-stop harmonium, pianoforte, pier and toilet glasses, fancy goods, watches and jewellery, opera glasses, bedsteads, &c., crockery, pictures, and sundries too numerous for detail.

Drapery, Clothing, Boots, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street, The above.

Unredeemed Pledges.
LISTER and GRISDALE will continue their sale by public auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, at their Rooms, 221, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, of the unredeemed pledges, consisting of boots, Baker's sewing-machine, breech-loading rifle, and sundries, pawned with Mr. Sly, Bridge-street, as advertised on the 14th, 18th, and 21st inst.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Simpson Taylor and George Sutton, Hay and Corn Dealers.
THURSDAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, The stock-in-trade of hay and corn dealers,—scales, weights, weighing-machine, &c., &c., on the premises, Newtown Road. Terms, cash.

8 Pieces Waterproof Tweed
4 ditto Black Broads
9 ditto Black Satarae and Diagonals.
On account and risk of the shippers.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 25th.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 2 cases as above. FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE. Terms, liberal.

Rob Roy and Dark Ground Wool Crimeans
Black Felt Dukes, Aerated Patent.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, One case, 30 dozen all-wool crimean shirts. One case, 10 ditto black felt dukes, newest styles. Samples to hand. Balance expected by steamer from Melbourne. Terms at sale.

6-4 Greys, all more or less Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex Penthesilea, from London to Melbourne, and Transhipped to Sydney.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 25.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 602 over SS&Co in diamond over 73, One bale 16 pieces 6-4 greys, 952 yards. All more or less damaged by sea water. Terms, cash.

LARGE BALANCE LEFT from FRIDAY'S SALE.
Nottingham Lace Curtains
Spot Books, Worked Muslins, &c.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 25.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt, AC in diamond. 1408 10—3 cases of the above. FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE. Terms, liberal.

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